

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 17

No. 31,232

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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FRONT-RUNNER IN ITALY — As talks begin, signs are growing that Bettino Craxi will be Italy's first Socialist prime minister-designate. Page 2.

Clark Gets New Arms Policy Role To Advise Reagan On Geneva Talks

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has acted to take responsibility for arms control policy away from the State and Defense Departments and place it in the hands of William P. Clark, the national security adviser, according to White House officials.

They said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan had taken the step after receiving complaints from within the government of slowness in getting decisions on the rapidly changing situation in the nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

For two years, recommendations to Mr. Reagan on arms control have been made by interagency groups headed by officials from the State and Defense Departments. These groups have now been supplanted by a new body, known as the Senior Arms Control Policy Group, led by Mr. Clark.

A White House official said the group was needed because only Mr. Clark had the stature to approve new negotiating steps.

According to the official, the group held its first meeting Tuesday with Mr. Clark presiding, and Mr. Reagan came by to offer words of encouragement.

The United States is involved in two sets of talks, one on medium-range missiles in Europe and another on strategic, or intercontinental-range missiles.

To administration officials, the president's move was another signal of the increasing importance of Mr. Clark as an adviser. They said the move was also a sign that the Geneva talks were shifting into a new phase that required Mr. Reagan's closer attention.

Among the members of the new policy group are Robert C. McFarlane, deputy national security adviser; Kenneth W. Dam, deputy secretary of state; Admiral Jonathan Howe, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the State Department; Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs; and Lawrence S. Eagleburger, under secretary of state for political affairs.

Also included in the group are Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy; Frank C. Bile, undersecretary of defense for policy; Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and representatives of the CIA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.



President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, center, on an official visit to Washington, met Wednesday with Representatives Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., left, and Clement J. Zablocki.

Reagan Completes Caribbean Panel, Seeks Ideas for 'National Consensus'

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has appointed the 12 members of his National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, issuing a mandate that it report by Dec. 1 on how to build a "national consensus" behind a policy of dealing with "threats" to U.S. interests in the region.

The commission, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, a former secretary of state, will be free to look into whatever elements of the region it chooses, including the controversy over covert U.S. military aid, according to administration officials.

The president announced the members of the panel on Tuesday after using the occasion of Captive Nations Week to issue some of the most strongly worded warnings yet on what he considers to be at stake in the region and in the political debate that it has stirred in the United States.

"Help us warn the American people that, for the first time in memory, we face real dangers on our borders, that we must protect the safety and security of our people," Mr. Reagan declared at a ceremony in which he enlarged on the occasion's traditional concern over Eastern Europe.

In addition to Mr. Kissinger,

those appointed to the commission were Nicholas F. Brady, managing director of Dillon Read & Co.; Mayor Henry G. Cisneros of San Antonio; William P. Clements Jr., a former governor of Texas; Carlos F. Diaz-Alejandro, professor of economics at Yale University; Wilson S. Johnson of San Mateo, California, president of the National Federation of Independent Business; Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO; Richard M. Scammon, a political scientist from Washington; John Silber, president of Boston University; Potter Stewart, a former associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; Robert S. Strauss, former Democratic national chairman, and William B. Walsh, president of Project Hope.

As the president sought to heighten concern over the issue, the House met in secret session, its doors bolted, on the controversial question of providing covert military aid to insurgents fighting to overthrow the government in Nicaragua.

The session, the third such closed debate in 153 years, is to be followed next week by a vote on whether to terminate a \$19-million program of aid to the insurgents.

The administration contends that the program is intended solely to stop the arms flow from Nicaragua to rebels fighting the government of El Salvador. But critics argue that the aid actually is aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

In appointing the bipartisan commission, the White House was attempting to reverse what officials concede is a relatively weak standing of the Latin American issue in U.S. public-opinion polls. In designating Mr. Kissinger as chairman, the president turned to a controversial figure whom he had criticized in the past. But Mr. Kissinger was hailed Tuesday by administration officials as a person of stature and respect, and one who would not simply give rubber-stamp approval to the administration's Central American policy.

There was considerable speculation about whether the appointment was "safe" for the president. Some administration officials noted that Mr. Kissinger might not shy from having the commission range considerably beyond the president's current policy. But others noted that, in the past, Mr. Kissinger had shown a preference for viewing problems in Third World areas as a symptom of a larger struggle between East and West, communism and democracy, a view that Mr. Reagan is underlining in the Central American turmoil.

U.S. Welcomes Ortega Idea

The White House has welcomed an offer by the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Somoza, to enter regional talks on Central America as a positive step, Reuters reported from Washington.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Taking Mr. Ortega at his word, we believe the Nicaraguan proposal is a positive step in that it acknowledges the regional nature of the problem and the need to address external support for insurgencies and terrorist groups."

Mr. Speakes said that although Mr. Ortega's six-point plan outlined Tuesday contained shortcomings, "we would hope that the Nicaraguan proposal as well as those put forth by other countries in the region would be considered, refined, and expanded."

Israeli Cabinet Gives Go-Ahead For Pullback

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli cabinet formally authorized a "redeployment" of Israeli forces in Lebanon on Wednesday, a step that many fear will be the beginning of a de facto partition of Lebanon by Israel and Syria.

The decision, made at a special cabinet meeting, came a day after Prime Minister Menachem Begin cancelled his scheduled trip to Washington next week and two days before President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon was to meet with President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

Israeli officials insisted that the timing of the cabinet decision was not connected to the cancellation of the Begin visit or to the impending Reagan-Gemayel meeting on Friday. The Israeli plan for a partial pullback of its forces, which officials here say the Reagan administration is supporting, though reluctantly, would certainly have been an item of discussion had Mr. Begin made the trip.

The details and the timing of the pullback are still to be decided, but military sources said the army's target was to have its troops in new positions along the Awali River north of Sidon by November and the onset of winter weather.

This would involve the evacuation of about 90 square miles (233 square kilometers) of territory now controlled by the Israelis, including the southern outskirts of Beirut, the Beirut-Damascus highway and the Chuf mountains.

The Israelis have made it clear that they will hold the new positions, giving them control of a 27-mile-wide (43 kilometers) swath of southern Lebanon, until Syria agrees to withdraw its troops and those of the Palestine Liberation Organization from northern and eastern Lebanon. But with no prospect of the Syrians leaving Lebanon soon, the fear that the country may never be reunified under its own central government has risen.

After the cabinet decision, Israeli officials emphasized that they did not view the redeployment as a means to provide additional security for their own soldiers and possibly to exert new pressure on the Syrians to pull back.

"We are very willing to leave Lebanon," an official said. "It is almost an obsession. We want to leave Lebanon."

He added: "If the day after the redeployment the Syrians agree to move out, we would be glad to move out also."

Exactly when the troop pullback will begin and how it will unfold depend on a number of factors, many of them out of the control of the Israelis. Chief among these is the willingness and ability of the Lebanese Army to take over control of the areas left by the Israelis.

Israel's hope is that a gradual pullback, to be accomplished in stages during the next three months, will allow the Lebanese Army, possibly bolstered by units from the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, to fill the vacuum and prevent a reinfiltration of the areas by Syrian or Palestinian forces.

According to military sources, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Explosion Shakes West Beirut Area

Reuters

BEIRUT — An explosion Wednesday night shook the area around a West Beirut luxury leisure complex, Summerland, killing or wounding a number of people, witnesses and Beirut radio stations reported. The blast was close to a post held by Italian troops.

non soon, the fear that the country may never be reunified under its own central government has risen. After the cabinet decision, Israeli officials emphasized that they did not view the redeployment as a means to provide additional security for their own soldiers and possibly to exert new pressure on the Syrians to pull back.

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According to military sources, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Pravda Tells of Accident At Factory for Reactors

Reuters

MOSCOW — A new reactor factory that is crucial to the Soviet Union's nuclear energy program has been the site of an accident, the newspaper Pravda said Wednesday.

The Communist Party daily gave few details of what happened at the Atomashov plant in the southern town of Volgograd, but it made clear there had been a serious accident that had caused damage and would delay production.

The Atomashov complex, which was to be completed this year, is designed to turn out all the equipment for nuclear reactors, which are vital to Soviet plans to increase atomic energy output.

Western experts in Moscow said Atomashov was not believed to have atomic facilities of its own and that a nuclear accident was highly unlikely.

Pravda said the managers of Atomashov had been censured for "not ensuring the accident-free exploitation of engineering communications" at the plant. It said urgent measures were being taken at the plant to "straighten out the present conditions there" and "clear up the consequences of the mistakes which occurred."

The Politburo last week accused officials at the plant of "gross violations of discipline."

The Kremlin also announced the formation of a state committee for safety in the nuclear power industry, a move Western diplomats said was a sure sign there had been an accident at Atomashov.

A candidate member of the Politburo, Vladimir Dolgikh, visited Atomashov on Tuesday and delivered a speech in Volgograd strongly criticizing the plant's management and workers.

Such a succession of events has been usual in the past only when a serious accident has occurred involving loss of life, diplomats said. Pravda said the problems in Volgograd had affected not only the plant but the construction of apartment buildings.

It said the state company responsible had been censured for violating building regulations and for unsafe work, a hint that buildings at the factory or in the town may have collapsed.

But Mr. Dolgikh also criticized the factory itself for turning out low-quality equipment and said it had to improve quality and step up the speed of its production.

Atomashov, which started limited production two years ago, was to turn out equipment for six power stations by 1985.

Fed Tightening Credit, Volcker Tells Committee

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, said Wednesday that the Fed had tightened credit conditions slightly to increase chances that the economic recovery will last.

Mr. Volcker also told the House Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee that the Federal Reserve had decided to aim for an annual rate of growth in the basic money supply of 5 percent to 9 percent from the second quarter to the fourth quarter of this year. The Fed had set a growth range of 4 percent to 8 percent for M-1 from the fourth quarter of last year to the fourth quarter of this year.

M-1 is the measure of money that is available for transactions, including currency in circulation, checking deposits and travelers checks.

[The announcement of the change in the money-supply target stock prices surging in New York. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 30.74 points to close at 1,227.86. The dollar weakened amid speculation that interest rates would not rise as sharply as had been feared.]

"A stitch in time saves nine," Mr. Volcker told the committee. "The whole intent of our actions," he said, must be to sustain the recovery.

The Fed chairman acknowledged that there were no current signs of a new round of inflation and that the pace of the recovery so far was no more than average compared with those following other postwar recessions.

But, he said, some restraining action was needed because of re-

cent acceleration in the growth of M-1 and in total demand for credit.

Mr. Volcker warned that if federal budget deficits were not reduced, interest rates would begin to rise.

"The speed of the current economic advance certainly brings the day of reckoning in financial markets closer," he said.

Mr. Volcker maintained that recent increases in interest rates of a percentage point or more posed no threat to the recovery in the short run. And he eased some concern about how far the Fed might go in its effort to rein in M-1 growth.

Moving up the money-supply target for the second quarter eases concern that the Fed might try to reverse the rapid expansion of M-1 in the first half of the year, while reinforcing its intention of slowing M-1 growth in coming months.

Mr. Volcker said the Fed would "monitor" M-1 closely but not give it full weight as a monetary indicator until more information was available about the measure's relationship to economic activity. More emphasis will be given to M-2 and M-3, two broader measures, he said.

M-2 is within its target, though it, too, has been growing. It includes M-1, savings and small time deposits, money-market deposit accounts, most money-market mutual fund shares and other items. M-3, which is just above the upper limit of its range, includes M-2, large time deposits and other items.

This year's targets for M-2 and M-3 were left unchanged at 7 percent to 10 percent and 6.5 percent to 9.5 percent, respectively. For 1984, the Fed has tentatively lowered the ranges by one-half a percentage point.



DANGEROUS STRAIT — A crewman from a Greenpeace trawler cruises past the Siberian village of Lorino after members of the environmentalist group were arrested by Soviet soldiers. Six members of the party landed to photograph what they said was illegal use of the whale catch; a seventh was arrested at sea. A Canadian government spokesman said Wednesday the group's release was being negotiated.

Disabilities in U.S. Babies Found to Have Doubled in 25 Years

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Physicians and statisticians who analyze patterns of births in the United States have concluded that the number of babies born with some physical or mental defect has doubled over the past 25 years.

Translated into total numbers by one group of investigators at the University of California, this means that about 140,000 babies born this year will suffer from physical abnormalities, mental retardation or learning problems. In the late 1950s that number was about 70,000.

A score of researchers, asked for comment about the medical, social and economic implications, used such words as "serious" and "disturbing" to discuss the development.

The potential effect on society is not yet known, since the increase has been documented only in recent months. Some medical researchers said the first suspicions

of increases arose several years ago. The origins of the development are far from clear, although theories about possible causes include increased cigarette smoking by women, increased exposure to workplace toxins, and improved medical techniques that permit more people with disabilities to survive and pass traits along.

Some specialists contend that part of the increase is more apparent than real because easier access to medical care over the past 15 years had led to better diagnosis of congenital problems, particularly learning impairments.

"I think the numbers we are finding will yield very serious social and economic consequences for the country," said Dr. Peter Budetti, director of the Health Policy Program of the University of California, San Francisco.

Dr. Budetti, a pediatrician and lawyer, concluded that in the late 1950s about 2 percent of newborns had some physical, mental or learning defect, compared with about 4

percent today. The number of births annually, compared with 25 years ago, is about the same or slightly smaller.

In addition, Dr. Budetti said, the incidence of long-term debilitating defects such as breathing problems has gone up to 2 percent now from 1 percent then.

"Regardless of the exact numbers, we are seeing real increases in children with some form of handicap, and this is resulting in a substantial burden to society, a burden that will increase with time," said Dr. Mary Grace Kovar, an analyst at the National Center for Health Statistics in Hyattsville, Maryland.

Dr. Kovar and other specialists pointed out that federal legislation passed in 1975 mandated special education and training for the handicapped, services that often are extremely expensive. They said the full effect of the programs' costs on both local school boards and the national economy has yet to be felt.

There has been a 15-percent in-

crease in the number of U.S. children enrolled in some form of special education since 1975, and federal outlays to pay for such services have risen to more than \$1 billion a year.

The data on which the Budetti program's conclusions were based was generated by the National Health Interview Survey, a federal program mandated by Congress that since 1956 has conducted continuing interviews with residents of thousands of households around the country. The University of California program is financed by the U.S. Public Health Service.

While the California program noted the extent of the increase in physical and intellectual handicaps, what constitutes a serious defect cannot be precisely measured. In interviews, parents were asked to describe their children's problems on a three-level scale of severity. In the worst possible case the parent said the child was unable to function at a level appropriate for his or her age.

The San Francisco researchers said they had found an increase in moderate physical or mental impairment, but no large increase in the number of children who are so deformed or retarded that they have to be institutionalized.

Dr. Budetti and others pointed out that it might be a decade before the full effect of the increase could be determined because many cases of learning impairment are not identified until a child starts school, or even until the fourth grade.

"We're not seeing a very large increase in the number of children with floppy brains, but there certainly is a big increase in the number of children with debilitating illnesses such as asthma and chronic bronchitis," Dr. Budetti said.

"Looked at another way," he added, "compared with 25 years ago there are in the United States today at least half a million more children who have some limitation of activity due to either a chronic medical condition or a learning disability."

Sejm Lays Groundwork For Amnesty in Poland

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish parliament approved Wednesday a series of constitutional amendments and began considering a conditional amnesty for some political prisoners in moves that were expected to lay the groundwork for a lifting of martial law Friday.

The actions came amid new evidence that the Polish economy was stagnating under the pressure of Western economic sanctions. The Polish authorities hope the sanctions will be eased in response to their moves toward political normalization, which appear increasingly to be largely cosmetic.

Despite objections by the leadership of Poland's Roman Catholic Church, the parliament is expected to approve Thursday a series of government-backed amendments and "special regulations" that would maintain extraordinary mechanisms of tight political control through 1985.

But the normally submissive Sejm did make one significant change in the original government proposals, removing a section that would have tightened penal code provisions against anti-government activity.

Consideration of the penal code changes was delayed, possibly until fall, after the church voiced its ob-

jections in a letter to parliament and in a meeting between Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the episcopal secretary, and a parliamentary representative, Sejms sources said.

Among the proposed penal code changes is one that makes participation in a banned organization, such as the Solidarity trade union, punishable by up to three years in prison.

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is scheduled to address parliament Thursday afternoon. He presumably will explain what the government sees as the continuing need for special powers to control both the economy and the political opposition.

In addition, the council of state, Poland's collective presidency, is expected to declare formally that martial law, in force since Dec. 13, 1981, will end Friday on the country's national holiday.

The United States and other Western countries have indicated that any decision to relax economic sanctions against Poland will be influenced importantly by the terms of the planned amnesty.

A draft of the proposed amnesty decree, which was circulating Wednesday among Sejms deputies, signaled plans to free several hundred political prisoners within the

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■ Armenian bombing suspect admits role in the Orly airport attack, police say. Page 2.

FRIDAY

■ A.L. Rowe, the British historian, is unabashed about his latest project — rewriting Shakespeare. Mary Blume reports. Weekend.

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems with our transmission lines, Wednesday's editions could not be printed in London and Zurich and normal distribution patterns were disrupted. Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience.

MX Backers Take Offensive As Reagan Lobbies for Votes

By Helen Dewar and George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — Supporters of the MX missile seized the offensive in Congress when President Ronald Reagan lobbied wavering House members and Republican leaders moved to choke off Senate debate on the issue.

Kohl Sees 'Real Chance' Of Arms Talks Success

New York Times Service

PARIS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, after talks with President Francois Mitterrand, said he now feels there are "real chances" for a successful conclusion of the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles.

The two men met for five hours Tuesday without advisers or staff. The talks, at a house in a forest and then in a hotel dining room at Dabo in the Vosges mountains in eastern France, centered on nuclear arms reduction negotiations.

No news conferences or communiques followed the meeting, and reporters only contact with the leaders occurred as they walked briefly through the streets of the village.

Mr. Kohl said there were no differences in the French and West German positions on the Geneva talks.

France has given its support to NATO's decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in December if the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union do not produce results, and West Germany, with the United States, has backed the French position that its missiles must not be considered in the counting process, contrary to the position advanced by the Soviet Union.

In his remarks Tuesday, Mr. Kohl said he thought "the real chances" of success meant a result that would be "satisfactory for France, too."

The chancellor said the two men discussed his trip to Moscow two weeks ago, and a number of issues between the two countries. Mr. Mitterrand described the meeting Tuesday as "a useful, even important event."

Neither leader mentioned a con-

production funds for the new intermediate-range ballistic missile.

While the House vote margin "closed up considerably" since MX flight testing was approved, 239-186, in May, Mr. O'Neill said before the vote that he did not know whether enough votes could be switched to defeat the MX production money.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, a leader of the pro-MX forces, said Tuesday he could not predict the vote and called it "closer than hell."

Last-minute lobbying included letters from Mr. Reagan and from Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force

lieutenant general who was the chairman of Mr. Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces. Mr. Scowcroft said "progress is demonstrably occurring" in arms control talks with the Soviet Union and warned that "unilateral cancellation" of the MX program would abort that progress.

Representative Ronald D. Coleman, Democrat of Texas, who voted for the MX in May, said the president had called him to argue that procurement funds would help the United States reach an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

"I just don't happen to believe we can afford this kind of expenditure," Mr. Coleman later told reporters.

Speaking Tuesday at a White House ceremony to mark Captive Nations Week, Mr. Reagan said the MX vote was a "question of supreme importance. Do we continue forward, or do we turn back from the Scowcroft commission's recommendations?"

There was also lobbying from MX foes, including a letter from 27 groups opposed to the MX. They asked Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, a leading liberal who voted for the missile in May, to reconsider.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, filed the cloture petition to limit debate on the \$300-billion military authorization bill, which includes \$4.6 billion for the MX. "I am really tired of this bill," he said.

Even before Mr. Baker filed the cloture petition, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, moved for a second time to bring the MX issue to a head by proposing an amendment to endorse findings of the presidential commission that recommended a go-ahead for the missile.

An earlier attempt by Mr. Tower to get a test vote failed, and anti-missile forces appeared prepared to prevent it again, contending that a full-scale MX debate had not occurred.

Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, a presidential candidate who has argued sporadically against the MX for more than a week, complained that the MX fight had been portrayed as more of a "political tiff" than the serious debate he said he wanted.

"It has been regrettable there has been no real debate," he said.

To invoke cloture requires 60 votes, one more than pro-MX forces had in May. Cloture still would allow as many as 100 hours of debate and unlimited amendments.



Italian authorities had planned to use this postmark, showing the birthplace of Mussolini 100 years ago.

Italy Approves, Then Rejects, Plan To Honor Mussolini With Postmark

The Associated Press

ROME — The Italian government on Wednesday revoked a decision to allow the town of Predappio to commemorate the centennial of the birth of Mussolini with a postmark, saying the initial approval of the idea had been a "false mistake."

It would have been the first time that Mussolini's name appeared on a postal document since he was removed from power in 1943.

France Says Armenian Admits Only Bombing

The Associated Press

PARIS — A 29-year-old Armenian has admitted he carried out the bombing attack at Orly Airport that killed six persons and injured 56, officials said Wednesday.

The man, Vartanjan Garibedian, was one of 11 Armenians formally charged Wednesday with terrorist offenses. The 11 suspects were among a group of 51 persons rounded up in a police crackdown shortly after Friday's explosion near the check-in counter of Turkish Airlines.

Max Gallo, a spokesman for the French government, said Wednesday that Mr. Garibedian was the organizer in France of the military wing of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which has claimed responsibility for the Orly bombing and numerous other attacks against Turkish officials and institutions throughout Europe.

ASALA has claimed it carried out the attack in revenge for the massacre of an estimated 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey during World War I.

French police suspect ASALA has close links with other Middle East extremist groups operating in Western Europe. Some French press reports have linked ASALA to Syrian-based Middle East extremist movements.

Syrian authorities denied any links Wednesday with Mr. Garibedian, who was born in Syria.

A communiqué issued by the Syrian Embassy in Paris said Syria is traditionally a land of asylum for refugees, including Armenians of all political views, but the Syrian government "cannot be held responsible for their actions wherever they may be."

The communiqué said it would be "manifestly in bad faith" to blame Syria in any way for the alleged activities of the suspect.

The embassy said Syria "energetically condemns... such odious acts" as the Orly attack.

Mr. Gallo said Mr. Garibedian has told officials that he transported a large amount of weapons to the home of Ohannes Semerci, who also was among the 11 persons charged. The government spokesman did not identify the other suspects, but he said three of them were women.

The 11 were charged with murder, attempted murder, attacks on public security, association with criminals and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

The charges were filed in a courthouse in suburban Creteil, where the suspects were taken in a windowless armored van accompanied by a heavily armed police escort.

During the roundup of the 51 persons, police said they seized a large quantity of weapons and explosives.

About 25 of those taken into custody have been released without being charged, officials said Wednesday. They said the others were being held pending further investigation.

Judicial sources said it was possible that as many as 20 persons in the group of 51 could be expelled from France.

The charges filed Wednesday came one day after ASALA threatened to stage more attacks against French interests at home and abroad.

"All interests, airplanes, Air France agencies and French government installations and companies, in France and everywhere in the world, will suffer the blows and military attacks of ASALA if the French regime continues its methods of terror and terrorism against the Armenian people," a person claiming to represent ASALA said in a telephone call to the Tehran bureau of the French news agency Agence France-Press.

Armenian Congress Opens
About 200 Armenians gathered Wednesday in Lausanne, Switzerland, aiming to create an umbrella organization to deal with governments and the United Nations and win support for Armenian claims against Turkey, United Press International reported.

Armenian political movements

Socialist Seen As Leader of Italy Coalition

President Begins Talks On a New Government

Reuters

ROME — President Sandro Pertini of Italy began consultations Wednesday on the makeup of a new government amid growing signs he would nominate Bettino Craxi as the country's first Socialist prime minister.

Following constitutional procedures, Mr. Pertini held talks with two former presidents, Giovanni Leone and Giuseppe Saragat, before meeting the newly elected heads of the two parliamentary chambers.

Political sources said Mr. Pertini would later meet with delegations from the Christian Democratic Party, which is the dominant factor in postwar Italian politics, and with the Socialists and the Communists.

Leaders of the Christian Democrats, who suffered a big setback in elections last month, said Tuesday they were prepared to accept a Socialist prime minister under certain conditions.

The secretary of the Christian Democrats, Ciriaco De Mita, said the Socialists would have to accept a list of policy demands that some commentators have said could prove too much for Mr. Craxi to accept.

Mr. De Mita said he would insist that the next government embark on a plan of monetarist rigor involving tough measures to bring down inflation and reduce public borrowing. Many commentators have said Mr. Craxi does not want to be held solely responsible for unpopular economic policies.

Mr. De Mita said the Socialists would have to accept a long-term alliance with the Christian Democrats and hinted this could mean pulling out of local government alliances with the Communists where possible.

He also indicated that Mr. Craxi would have to convince the small Republican Party, which did well in the elections, to help form a five-party coalition.

The Republican leader, Giovanni Spadolini, pulled his party out of government in autumn after a five-party coalition led by him collapsed, but he continued to support the coalition in parliament.

Mr. Spadolini, along with leaders of the other two center parties expected to join the next government, has no objection to a Socialist prime minister.

WORLD BRIEFS

Studds and Crane Censured by House

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House censured Representatives Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Daniel R. Crane, Republican of Illinois, Wednesday for their sexual relationships with teen-age pages, much tougher punishment than the reprimand that was recommended by the ethics committee.

Both men were summoned to the front of the House, where Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. read resolutions censuring them for sexual misconduct. They were the 25th and 26th members in the history of the House to have been censured or reprimanded. The House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, proposed the censure.

The House voted 289-136 to order the ethics committee to tighten the penalty recommended for Mr. Crane from reprimand to censure. The vote for censure was 421-3; Mr. Crane voted against himself. The vote to toughen Mr. Studds's punishment was 338-87, and the final censure vote was 420-3. He voted present.

Genscher Praises U.S. Arms Stand

BONN (Reuters) — The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said Wednesday with Edward L. Rowley, the chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, and praised what he termed the flexible U.S. approach in the negotiations.

He did not repeat his controversial call for the revival of an informal "walk in the woods" compromise on medium-range weapons, but the U.S. and Soviet negotiators last summer had rejected by their governments.

The section of his statement devoted to medium-range missiles put all the blame on the Soviet Union for blocking those talks and reaffirmed West Germany's commitment to deploy the medium-range missiles unless the talks produce concrete results this year.

Shultz Reports El Salvador Progress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite an increase in the number of civilians murdered in El Salvador's political violence to more than 1,000 in the first half of 1983, Secretary of State George P. Shultz told Congress on Wednesday that the U.S.-backed government had improved its human rights record, administration and congressional officials said.

Mr. Shultz's certification that El Salvador's human rights performance improved over the past six months ensures a continuation of military aid to El Salvador. Congress has so far approved \$56.3 million in such aid for this fiscal year. An additional \$80 million is being considered.

Indonesia Denies Report on Torture

JAKARTA (Reuters) — The Indonesian Defense and Security Ministry denied Wednesday the existence of a special military manual for troops serving in East Timor that reportedly detailed techniques for torture of guerrilla prisoners.

Asked Wednesday to comment on allegations by Amnesty International about such a manual, a ministry spokesman, Rear Admiral Erwin Mangrawana, said: "No, it does not exist. We have never issued such a manual for East Timor."

Amnesty, the London-based human rights organization, said Tuesday that experts had analyzed a copy of a special military manual it received from guerrillas of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent Timor (Fretilin). Fretilin obtained the manual in December, Amnesty said.

Bonn Plans Strict Auto Pollution Law

BONN (AP) — After failing to bring about an agreement within Europe, the cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Kohl endorsed plans Wednesday to make unleaded gasoline and catalytic converters compulsory in West Germany after Jan. 1, 1986.

The chancellor does not want to act along the convoy system, which has the slower, dictate the speed," said Peter Heisch, the government spokesman. "This was an obvious reference to objections by European Community countries like Italy and France that consider the move to reduce exhaust pollution too expensive for their motorists."

Industry sources estimate the catalytic converters will make poached cars more expensive by about 1,000 marks (\$400).

Qadhafi Threatens Closer Soviet Ties

PARIS (AP) — The Libyan leader, Muammar Qadhafi, says he is ready to sign a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union in response to "growing threats from the imperialists."

Interviewing Mr. Qadhafi in Tripoli, Eric Rouleau, of the Paris newspaper Le Monde, asked him about reports of an imminent "alliance" between Libya and the Soviet Union. "Our relations with the Soviet Union are becoming closer to the extent that the threats from the imperialists are multiplying," Colonel Qadhafi said. "If the circumstances require it, I would not hesitate to conclude a treaty of friendship with Moscow."

"On the other hand, we would stand against the U.S.S.R. if it started behaving like the United States," he accused the United States and France of seeking to transform the civil war in Chad "from a purely internal affair into a confrontation between imperialism and a people aspiring to achieve freedom."

Pretoria Slows Traffic From Lesotho

FICKSBURG, South Africa (AP) — Long delays developed Wednesday for Lesotho citizens crossing into South Africa as Pretoria put tighter border controls into effect. Traffic from South Africa into Lesotho was not affected, the South African Press Association said.

The slowdown reflected growing tension between the mountain kingdom and South Africa, which surrounds it. The restrictions were an apparent attempt to force Lesotho, which is dependent on South Africa economically, to crack down on South African critics.

South Africa accused Lesotho of allowing guerrillas of the outlawed African National Congress to work from there in their campaign to end white rule in South Africa. Lesotho says South Africa is harboring Lesotho Liberation Army guerrillas trying to topple the government of the prime minister, Chief Leaboa Jonathan.

For the Record

BEIJING (Reuters) — China will discuss joining the International Atomic Energy Agency when the agency's chief, Hans Blix, visits Beijing next month, the China News Service said Wednesday. The agency aims to promote peaceful use of nuclear energy and prevent diversion of nuclear material for military purposes.

NAIROBI (UPI) — Kenya's National Assembly will be dissolved Friday, clearing the way for general elections sometime in September, President Daniel Arap Moi said Wednesday.

Frank Reynolds Dies in U.S.; ABC-TV Newscaster Was 59

WASHINGTON — Frank Reynolds, 59, the chief anchor for ABC's nightly television news program, died in Washington early Wednesday, a spokesman for the network said.

Mr. Reynolds, who had been severely ill with viral hepatitis since mid-April, according to a network spokesman. It was also reported that he had a form of bone cancer.

He had not appeared on ABC's "World News Tonight" since April. Mr. Reynolds had been chief anchor of the program since 1978, appearing with Max Robinson and Peter Jennings.

Since Mr. Reynolds became ill, "World News Tonight" had dropped from second to third in the audience ratings behind the "NBC Nightly News" and the "CBS Evening News." ABC had brought in David Brinkley to take over for him.

As the network's Washington correspondent from 1965 to 1978, Mr. Reynolds covered all major political conventions and campaigns and provided commentary and analysis for presidential speeches and news conferences. He also covered the U.S. manned spaceflight program.

He joined the network news division from ABC's Chicago station WBBM, now WLS. Previously he was with WBBM-TV, the CBS station in Chicago, for 12 years.

Mr. Reynolds was born in East Chicago, Indiana, was married and had five children. A son, Dean, is a Washington correspondent for the Cable News Network.

Other deaths: George M. Lichy, 78, creator of the syndicated comic "Gee and Bear II," of a heart attack Monday in Santa Rosa, California.

James Bay, 52, a member of the Kenyan Parliament and secretary-general of the country's Central Organization of Trade Unions, of a heart attack Monday in London.

Byron Kennedy, 52, the Australian filmmaker who produced the highly successful "Mad Max" movies, in a helicopter crash Sunday near Sydney.

William Van Allen Clark Jr., 63, industrialist, yachtsman and heir to the Avon cosmetic fortune, of cancer Saturday in Boston.

Charles J. (Jerry) Greene, 72, a retired chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Daily News, of cancer Saturday in Sun City, California.

Calvin Forester Jr., 75, the former chairman of Allstate Insurance Co., Saturday in Lake Forest, Illinois.

Reverend W. Klenckman, 54, president and chief executive officer of Zenith Radio Corp., of a heart attack Monday in Elk Grove Village, Illinois.

Belize, which

Druze Fear a Massacre in Lebanon If Christian Force Is Allowed to Stay

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Leaders of Israel's small Druze community have called on the Israeli government to remove Christian Phalangist militia units from Lebanon's Chuf mountain region before Israeli troops are withdrawn from the area.

On Wednesday, the Israeli cabinet approved a partial withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Israeli Druze leaders, holding what they said was the first news

conference they had called in Israel's 35 years of existence, said Tuesday they feared that there would be a massacre of Lebanese Druze in Chuf mountains if the Christian Phalangist militia remained after the Israeli left.

They also said that Israel recognized the fighting between Christians and Druze in Lebanon last year when, in connection with the invasion of Lebanon, Israel allowed the Phalangist units into key areas of the Chuf mountains.

"If Israel wants to withdraw, it

will have to secure the residents of that area," said Zaidan Atashi, a former member of Israel's parliament and chief spokesman for the group. "They will have to take away the Phalangist militia exactly like they brought them in. Otherwise there will be massacres like Sabra and Chatila," a reference to the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut where Phalangist militias killed hundreds of Palestinian refugees last fall.

Mr. Atashi said government officials here have not responded to the Druze demands.

There are about 40,000 Druze citizens of Israel. Members of a religion that broke from traditional Islam centuries ago, the Druze have lived peacefully in the Jewish state and are the only non-Jews who serve in the Israeli Army.

In Lebanon, Christian and Druze factions have been fighting off and on for more than 100 years. The clashes have increased in recent weeks, resulting in Israeli casualties and adding to the pressure on Israel to withdraw from the area.

The Druze leaders said that hundreds of Israeli Druze were prepared to go to Lebanon to fight alongside their fellow Druze against the Christians.

Lawmakers Pass California Budget

Los Angeles Times Service
SACRAMENTO, California — With California already 19 days into its new fiscal year, the Legislature has sent to Governor George Deukmejian a \$27-billion state budget amid predictions that he will cut it by at least \$1 billion.

The budget bill was approved by wide margins Tuesday after brief debate. Its passage had been delayed by weeks of fighting over reappropriation.

Democrats, who dominate the Legislature, had held up the budget in an effort to dissuade the governor, a Republican, from calling an election on a Republican-backed plan to reconfigure the state's voting districts. On Monday, Mr. Deukmejian called the election for Dec. 13.

Shelling of Israel, Beirut

Two mortar shells fired from Lebanon crashed into the western Galilee on Wednesday, causing damage but no casualties, United Press International in Tel Aviv quoted Israeli radio as reporting.

In Beirut, artillery shells and Soviet-made Grad missiles crashed onto the streets of Christian East Beirut and the grounds of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, killing three persons and wounding 24.

Sri Lanka to Censor News

The Associated Press
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The government ordered censorship Wednesday on news of terrorist activities in the northern province of Jaffna. The restrictions will be enforced under an emergency law imposed May 18, a spokesman said.

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Catholic Paper Endures In a Secularized France

No Longer Fighting Anti-Clericalism, La Croix Shares Some Ideas With Left

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — "In our view, the daily press is the plague of our era," said the editorial in the very first issue. "The best of the newspapers are worth nothing."

The words were written 100 years ago last month by the Rev. François Fénelon. With them, he and a group of Assumptionist priests launched La Croix, a daily newspaper determined to preach the religious order's combative, monarchist version of Roman Catholicism to what was rapidly becoming one of the most secular countries in the West.

La Croix is celebrating its 100th anniversary this summer, but its founders might have some difficulty in recognizing what has become of their journal, or indeed their religious order.

"If I refer to the first editorial of the paper, I saw the rights of man as opposed to the rights of God," said the Rev. Noël Copin, a well-known television journalist who began his career at La Croix and recently returned as its managing editor. "Today the cause of the rights of man is one of the permanent themes of our combat."

So is support for democracy, the welfare state and help for the Third World.

The changes in the paper and in the Assumptionist order reflect one of the most profound shifts in French life over the last three decades: a virtual end to the struggle between Catholicism and the secular republic, and the blossoming of a variety of relationships between French Catholicism and the political left.

Even though a majority of practicing Catholics have still vote for parties of the right, the encounter between Catholicism and the left has changed both sides.

And few parts of the church have changed as much as the Assumptionists.

When the Rev. Emmannel d'Alzon founded the order in 1845 at

the College of the Assumption in Nîmes, his purpose was largely to fight the French republic and its secular doctrines.

How profound was the antipathy between the church and the anti-clerical left? To answer, the Rev. Henri Guillemin, an Assumptionist official, took a recent visitor to the Assumptionists' Paris headquarters down a corridor for a look at a 13th-century statue of Our Lady of Salvation.

"If you notice, the nose was originally chipped off, and there's damage to the face and the arms," he said. "That happened when a supporter of the Paris Commune of 1871 shot the statue in the face, and then took a hammer to it."

The period of the Commune, when revolutionaries took control of Paris for two months, is heroic in the history of the left but was nothing short of a disaster in the eyes of Catholics.

Originally, the Assumptionists sought to restore the church through religious education and pilgrimages to holy places. In 1873, as part of the latter mission, they started a magazine called The Pilgrim. That, said Father Guillemin, is when the order learned the power of the press.

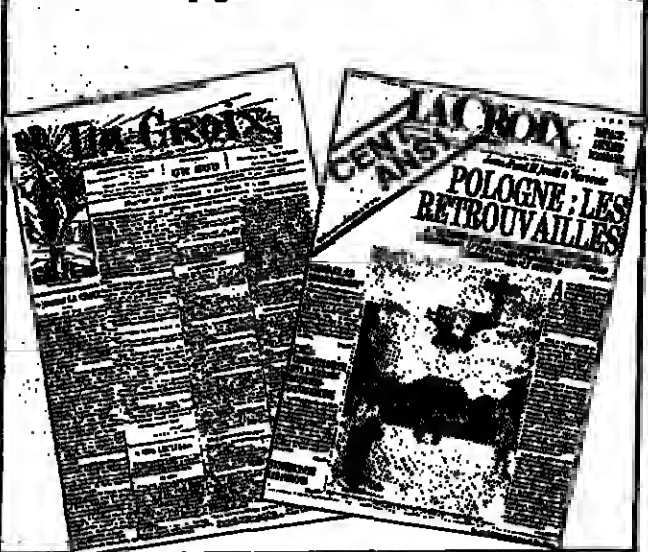
Ten years later La Croix was born and the history of the order, its daily and French Catholicism have been intertwined ever since. "At the beginning La Croix was monarchist, nationalist and anti-Semite," said the Rev. Charles Moncho, who after 34 years as the paper's chief librarian serves as what one journalist described as "the ministry of memory."

Despite an anticlerical government's efforts to shut the paper down at the turn of the century by temporarily throwing the Assumptionists out of France, La Croix prospered. During the German occupation from 1940 to 1944, La Croix was a mixture of Vatican pronouncements and articles sympathetic to Vichy and the Nazis.

But Father Guillemin argues that careful readers could see non-



The Rev. Noël Copin, managing editor of La Croix, checks copies of the Catholic paper at its pressroom in Paris. Below are front pages from the first and centennial issues.



Vichy messages if they read between the lines, and while most Vichy papers were shut down, La Croix was allowed to remain open after the liberation.

It was in the postwar period that the new French Catholic church was born, and the Assumptionists reflected the change.

"None of us were the same after the war," said Father Guillemin.

In the mid-1950s a new La Croix also began to take shape. It dropped the crucifix from its masthead and its style began to resemble that of a modern daily — and a

daily that won praise from secular journalists.

Politically, the paper and the order embraced the modern world, moving toward a kind of centrist progressivism that increasingly characterized the church's approach to politics.

Today the influence of what Father Moncho called social Catholicism can be seen in both the governing Socialist Party and in the opposition. The church and the Socialist government are skirmishing over the role of religious schools, but for the most part, the old clerical-secular battles are over.

Madrid Delegates Resist Maltese Demand

MADRID — The tiny state of San Marino intervened Wednesday in an attempt to break a six-day deadlock over Maltese demands that are holding up completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, delegates said.

Antonio Carasol, the San Marino delegate, called on the Madrid conference to resume dialogue on demands by Malta for a statement on arms reduction in the Mediterranean and a meeting on Mediterranean security. But there seemed little likelihood that his call would be heeded.

The conference reached agreement Friday on a new East-West document covering security and human rights. Only the Maltese question is preventing delegates from formally adopting the document.

Most of the 35 delegations have flatly rejected the Maltese demands. Under the procedures for such conferences established in 1975 by the Helsinki Final Act, which set out a framework for détente, a closing document requires the agreement of all participating nations.

Mr. Carasol said he was calling for renewed dialogue because a way had to be found out of the impasse.

■ 'Maltese Problem' Not New

Earlier, John Darnott of The New York Times reported from Madrid: Malta's refusal to yield on its demand left diplomats from other nations playing a waiting game designed to pressure the Maltese into giving up their quest. On Tuesday, exasperated diplomats filed in for a four-minute session behind closed doors in which the only order of business was an announcement to meet again on Wednesday.

The "Maltese problem," as some of the delegates are calling it, is not new. During a previous follow-up conference to the 1975 Helsinki agreement, Malta delayed the conclusion of the proceedings for two days with the same demand. That conference, held in Belgrade in 1977 and 1978, ended in failure because the West and the Soviet bloc could not reach agreement.

The Maltese delegate, Evarist Saliba, was adamant Tuesday, telling reporters that he was prepared to carry on his one-nation filibuster for some time. But in less guarded moments in the past, he has indicated flexibility.

Some diplomats suggest that Malta is creating obstacles mainly to gather publicity for its cause, which has no visible support.

The other delegations argue that a general conference on Mediterranean security would have to include the problems of the Middle East and North Africa, which

would turn it into an international free-for-all.

In a speech Tuesday, the U.S. representative, Max M. Kampelman, made clear his delegation's opposition to Malta's demand.

His speech was a hard-hitting attack upon the Soviet Union and its allies for human rights abuses, and it drew critical comment from Soviet-bloc representatives, coming as it did so shortly after the

compromise agreement had been worked out.

"That's the kind of thing we've spent two years listening to," a Polish delegate said Tuesday. He said he believed the American's speech was "for domestic political consumption."

Mr. Kampelman was scheduled to return to Washington for congressional hearings Thursday. Some congressmen are expected to complain that the Madrid docu-

ment does not provide adequate protection for Soviet dissidents.

The U.S. representative has said he is happy with the agreement, and describes its advances in the field of human rights as modest but nonetheless significant.

Mr. Kampelman said foreign ministers probably would meet Sept. 7 to 9 to sign the final document from the Madrid conference, which began three years ago.

Abducted Italian Girl Reported Alive

ROME — Men claiming to have kidnapped a 15-year-old girl said Wednesday that she was still alive as their midnight deadline approached for the Italian government to free the man who shot the pope two years ago.

In the past two weeks anonymous telephone callers have said that Emanuela Orlandi, a Vatican employee's daughter who disappeared in Rome on June 22, would be killed unless Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk, was freed.

A man who telephoned the Italian news agency ANSA shortly before noon Wednesday said that she was still alive but that the deadline was still set for midnight Wednesday night, the agency reported, pointing out that this was the caller's explanation of an awkwardly written phrase in a message for ANSA that was telephoned earlier in the day to a church in Rome.

The man called the agency to

confirm that it had received the message. The phrase said: "Reaching the suppression of July 20 we do not lose hope in the will of those who can carry out a final and resolving gesture."

This suggested that the callers were still hoping that the Italian government would release Mr. Agca, who wounded the pope in 1981. But ANSA said that Wednesday's caller implied that the word "suppression" was intended as a threat that would be carried out when the deadline expired. He also said there would be no further messages before then.

Pope John Paul II, at a general audience in St. Peter's Square, led

the crowd Wednesday in a prayer for Miss Orlandi. It was the pope's fourth public reference to her since she vanished.

While the Vatican has been deeply involved in the case, a spokesman pointed out again Wednesday that the Holy See was powerless. The pope had given Mr. Agca a Christian pardon, he noted, adding that it was the Italian state that had sentenced him to life in prison.

Mr. Agca has condemned the kidnapping, saying that he does not want to be released. But those claiming the abduction have said that his statements should be ignored.



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THE NEW YORK HILTON AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Civil Rights Nominee Criticizes the White House

By Juan Williams

WASHINGTON Post Service
NEW YORK — Morris B. Abram, the best-known of President Ronald Reagan's three nominees to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, has suggested that he occupies a middle ground between the White House and its critics on civil rights, and said the administration had "shot itself in the foot" on some issues.

He said the administration should not have hesitated as it did on extension of the Voting Rights Act last year and it also bobbled the issue of tax-exempt status for segregated private schools in the Bob Jones University case.

But Mr. Abram, 65, in his first interview since he was nominated, said he saw no "malignancy of purpose" against minorities in the administration's civil rights policies, and he criticized the current Civil Rights Commission for often "mindlessly adopting every slogan" of the civil rights movement.

He predicts that Mr. Reagan's nominees, including himself, will reinvigorate the commission, if

they are confirmed by the Senate after hearings that are scheduled to conclude this week, because the nominees will "add intellectual weight" to the commission.

"I'm willing to call a spade a spade," said Mr. Abram, a long-time civil rights activist whose legal work helped establish the one-man, one-vote law in the South. "I don't care whether it's good to hear or not, pleasing to the ears, discordant. I'm going to say it."

Mr. Abram said the commission and most civil rights groups were conveniently ignoring the "momentum" made in civil rights during the last 20 years and the major remaining civil rights problem in America, which he said is a "permanent underclass" of poor, uneducated and unmotivated blacks.

The gap between blacks and whites in income "doesn't close by getting a better job for a civil rights leader's child who attended Amherst," said Mr. Abram, a former president of Brandeis University and of the American Jewish Committee and chairman of the United Negro College Fund for nine years.

"All that does is help those to an advantage that is unneeded. What is being done for those down in the pit? Who is speaking for them?" He said civil rights leaders "need to stand back and say, 'What am I doing, is it working?' and be willing to stop shouting slogans of the past."

Mr. Abram said he was "not willing to deal with an issue as important as racial discrimination in this country in terms of shillbolehs" that come from leaders of the civil rights community or the administration.

At a Senate confirmation hearing last week, Mr. Abram and the other nominees, John H. Bunzel, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, and Robert A. Destrow, a Catholic University law professor, as well as Linda Chavez, the commission for staff director, faced stiff opposition from Democrats who said they were being used by Mr. Reagan as a tool to "silence" a commission that often has been critical of the president.

But Mr. Abram, interviewed in his Park Avenue law offices, had

his own criticisms of the Reagan administration.

"This administration in certain respects shot itself in the foot on areas of civil rights," he said.

He said he did not "in any way depreciate" the interest of the president in civil rights, "but the Voting Rights Act should have been extended just like that."

He said the Bob Jones University case, in which for a time the administration was endorsing tax-exempt status for schools that discriminated by race, "is another case of shooting themselves in the foot."

Speaking of the Reagan administration, Mr. Abram said, "I think they have the best interest of blacks, whites and the country at heart."

"I resent being asked if I am involved myself with something evil," he said. "We are not talking about a dictator."

Mr. Abram also defended his stand on employment quotas. He said that along with the resentment they engendered in whites, quotas damaged the dignity of blacks left uncertain whether they had been hired because of their abilities or the color of their skin.

U.S. Considers Plan to Resettle Haitians in Belize

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department is considering helping to resettle in Belize thousands of Haitians desiring to leave their country, a plan that calls for a new approach to migration and related development problems in Central America.

The \$20-million resettlement plan calls for sending initially about 2,500 people from 600 families in Haiti to an agricultural settlement project in the Moho River area of Belize, the former British Honduras.

The proposal was outlined in State Department correspondence to Walter E. Fauntroy, a nonvoting delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia and chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus's task force on Haitian refugees.

Powell A. Moore, assistant secretary for legislative and intergovernmental affairs, wrote that the project represents a "multilateral approach" to resolving Central America's migration problems. He said the resettlement of Haitians in Belize could serve "as a demonstration project within the region."

But Mr. Fauntroy, in an angry letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, called the plan part of the "continuing racist reaction to the flight of Haitian refugees." He said that the Haitians "could wind up as cannon fodder" if an armed conflict broke out between Belize and neighboring Guatemala.

The resettlement program would be administered by the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, a private group specializing in refugee resettlement that is financed by dozens of national governments. The United States contributes about \$42 million to the committee's annual \$140 million budget.

Belize, which has a majority

black population that speaks English and Creole and a sizable Spanish-speaking minority, already has encouraged an estimated 2,000 Salvadoran exiles to settle there. There has been talk by government officials there and in the United States of a Haitian resettlement plan.

In addition to the estimated 25,000 Haitians who have fled to the United States since 1977 seek-

ing political asylum from what they consider an oppressive government regime, thousands of Central Americans have also come to the United States for similar reasons.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Tuesday that about 25,000 Salvadorans and 15,000 Nicaraguans are in the United States illegally and face deportation. About 6,000 Haitians

also face hearings on whether they should be granted political asylum, Mr. Austin said.

He said the immigration service would welcome plans to resettle the Haitians or any other group of illegal immigrants in Belize or elsewhere. "If somebody said they'd take them, we wouldn't hesitate a moment," he said.

Mr. Moore said the plan, which would provide 20-acre (8-hectare) plots to each settler, has the support of the Belizean government and that the Haitian government has agreed to reconsider its initial opposition if the plan is revised. Repeated telephone calls Tuesday to the Belizean and Haitian Embassies were not returned.

Hinckley Asserts in Letter to Paper He Is 'Not the Least Bit Dangerous'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley Jr., the man who shot President Ronald Reagan and three other persons in March 1981, wrote that "I'm not the least bit dangerous" in a letter that was mailed Monday from St. Elizabeths Hospital here.

Mr. Hinckley, 28, has been held at the hospital since he was found not guilty by reason of insanity of shooting Mr. Reagan, James Brady, the president's press secretary, a Secret Service agent and a Washington policeman guarding the president.

He has a legal right to be released if he can prove either that he is no longer dangerous to himself or others, or that he is no longer mentally ill.

The letter, which Mr. Hinckley sent to a New York Times reporter in response to a letter the reporter sent him on July 1, 1982, says: "I'm not the least bit dangerous. I'm just a harmless mental patient who wouldn't hurt a fly, President Reagan or Jodie Foster. My suicidal days are over so I'm not even a threat to myself."

Jodie Foster is the movie actress whom, according to his writings and to testimony at his trial, Mr. Hinckley was seeking to impress

when he shot and wounded Mr. Reagan and the other men on March 30, 1981. In mentioning "suicidal days," Mr. Hinckley apparently referred to three suicide attempts he has made while in St. Elizabeths.

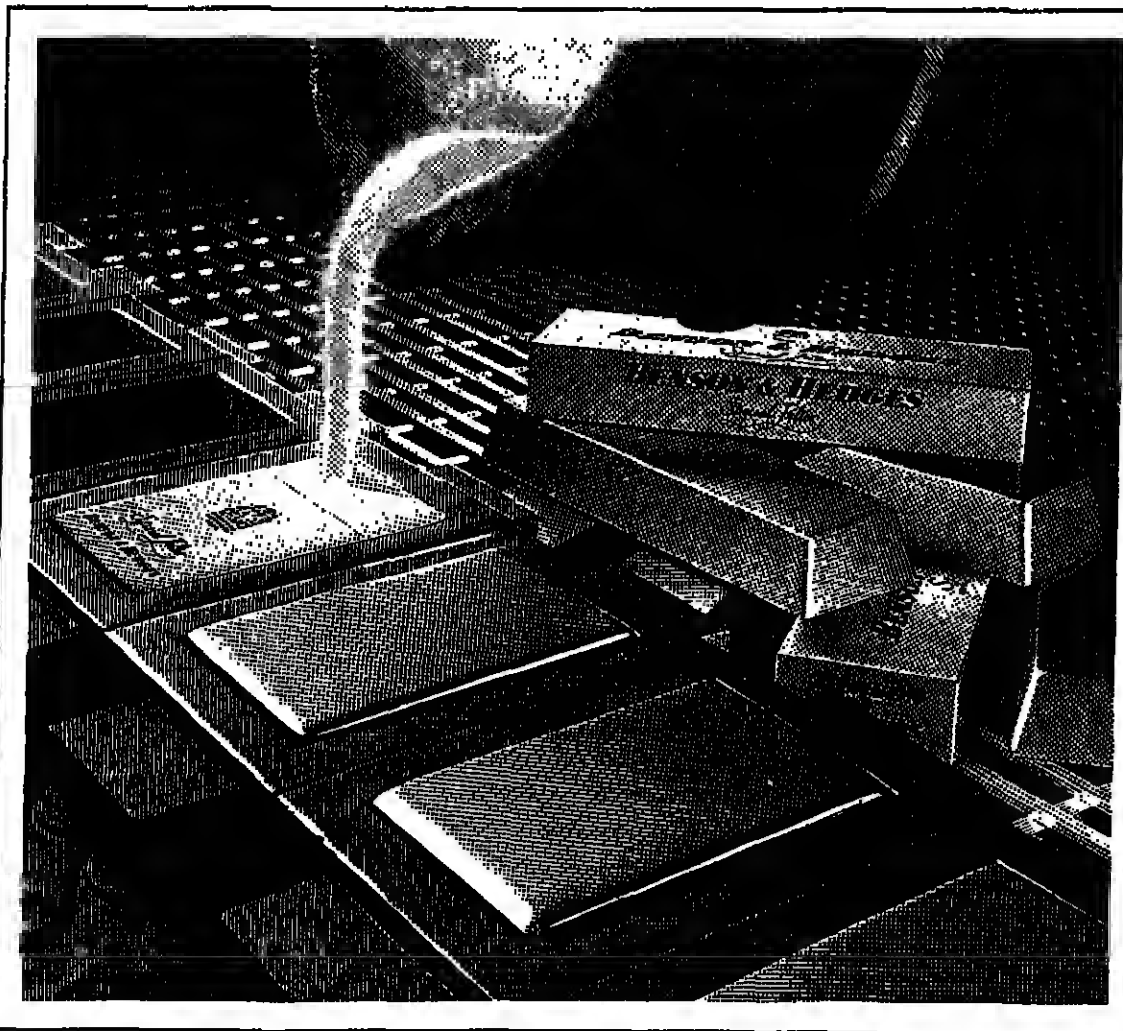
Dr. Harold Thomas, a spokesman for St. Elizabeths, confirmed Tuesday that Mr. Hinckley had given the letter to the hospital staff to be mailed. Vincent J. Fuller, who represented Mr. Hinckley at his trial, said Tuesday that "we are not at this time undertaking any efforts to seek his release."

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Terms for Brazil

The negotiations on Brazil's foreign debt raise doubts that North Americans should ponder carefully. A few months ago the International Monetary Fund extended a further large loan to enable Brazil to keep its credit lines open and avoid default on the past loans, but the condition was a policy of rigorous austerity to be imposed on the Brazilian economy. By May it was evident that Brazil was not meeting the targets, and the IMF froze further access to the loan. It is not a question of bad faith; it can be argued that the targets were unrealistic from the beginning. The latest talks are an attempt to work out new terms.

The IMF knows that it cannot let go of the principle of enforced conditions. It cannot put itself in the position of financing more of the same policies that got the debtors into trouble in the first place. But neither can it press the principle so hard that it incites upheaval in Brazil—where unemployment is already high.

The central issues here are not the exotic financial arrangements. To pay off their debts to North American and European banks, Brazil and the other Latin debtors need to be able to sell in the North American and European markets. Rigorous management of internal fiscal affairs is highly desirable, but the crucial factor is the economic recovery now beginning in the United States and, less certainly, in Europe. With strong and sustained growth, the rich countries will suck in Latin exports in

great volumes and make it possible for Latin debtors to pay their way out of their hole without great distress. But if that kind of a growth rate does not develop in the northern hemisphere, no amount of austerity to the south will make repayment possible.

It is useful to recall that those debts originated in the first oil crisis a decade ago. Because the Latin countries borrowed to keep their economies developing, they continued to buy U.S. exports—an important contribution to U.S. prosperity during the decade. That process also works in reverse. If the Latin economies are now forced into super-austerity, they are not going to be very good customers. The dollars that Brazil must devote to debt service are dollars that it cannot spend on imports from the United States. That is another reason for North Americans to have another look at those debt schedules. They have implications for jobs in U.S. factories.

The disquieting thing about the latest debt negotiations is that they have become a process of patching along, avoiding disaster, but on the basis of plans that depend on slightly improbable growth rates in the industrial world. Something more durable and more hopeful is required. It will take political leadership that will have to come not from the technicians who run the IMF but from the politicians who run the United States government.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Job for Kissinger

It might have been arms control and should have been the Middle East. Instead it is the palpable dread of disaster in Central America that has impelled the Reagan administration to seek the help of Henry Kissinger.

If the former secretary of state is wanted to supply a sense of global perspective to two years of panicky military responses, a lot of Reagan rhetoric and CIA plotting are going to have to be scrupulously buried. If, however, he is wanted mainly to polish up a failing policy, he will again provide only the verbal gloss for a destructive foreign venture.

It's a long, long way from July to December, when Mr. Kissinger's commission is to give its report. To make the commission's deliberations meaningful, Mr. Reagan needs to put on hold any interventionist designs against Nicaragua or Cuba and any military plans that may involve more U.S. forces in El Salvador.

Mr. Kissinger cannot sell what Mr. Reagan has so plainly failed to sell. He can contribute only by redesigning the policies that have produced the president's desperation.

It is not just some communications failure that explains the lack of public support for Mr. Reagan's approaches to Central America. Polls show that most Americans do not even know whether he is backing the government in El Salvador and the insurgents in Nicaragua or vice versa. But most also do not share the president's sense of peril, and the best-informed tend to be the most skeptical.

How does a leftist dictatorship in Nicaragua threaten the United States—and how much? Why, if that regime is not marked by Washington for overthrow, can it not be easily insulated from El Salvador's civil war? Why is "our" side in El Salvador incapable of the most elementary respect for human rights that would broaden its appeal and remove its reputation for corruption? Why, in any case, is this fixation with Central America diverting attention and resources from even more pressing crises in the Western Hemisphere, like the

austerity now jeopardizing a democratic transition in Brazil? To those doubts and fears the administration has responded mainly with slogans and disingenuous mumbles.

An extraordinary commission of citizens is at best a poor way of giving a reasoned answer. What is more, the failure to appoint to it some notable doubters, like Senators Mathias or Moynihan, can only diminish its influence.

Still, Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic gifts are as outsize as his faults. And he understands the pinna ways of bureaucracy, perhaps too well. He needs no tutoring on his own vulnerability as a devious meddler against an elected leftist regime in Chile and a coddler of Latin dictators. One must assume that he wants no suicide mission into history.

The prize in Central America is to locate the space for compromise before much more that is precious is lost. Blueprints for a Marshall Plan of aid will lead nowhere if the present martial plans are not put aside. Even the authors of those proposals smell their failure as they seek a 40-percent increase for covert and overt military operations in Central America. Such an increase, an administration report concedes, "may be perceived as incremental escalation to slave off defeat for the time being, without any clear strategy for success—an awkward parallel with Vietnam."

The parallel is sinister as well as awkward. As Mr. Kissinger's appointment was announced, so were war games in the Caribbean, with the aim of showing that U.S. naval ships can blockade Nicaragua. When Senator Jackson proposed the idea of a commission on Central America, he pleaded for creativity and a policy paralysis—not for a prestigious endorsement of incremental interventionism.

Given time and room to maneuver, Mr. Kissinger might still vindicate the arts of diplomacy. If that is not what the president wants, this commission is pointless and no place for honorable service.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

For Assad, 'Crime Does Pay'

Crime does pay: That is the melancholy conclusion to be drawn from Syria's immunity from retribution despite the long list of acts by the Assad regime against the Syrian people, the Palestinians and other Arabs. The regime is an army junta based on President Hafez al-Assad's family and clan. Its members are drawn from one section of the Alawite community, which in all is a 12-percent minority inside Syria. Yet its mini-minority status has not prevented the group from acting with boldness and brutality. It has got away with murder, literally mass murder.

—The Economist (London).

Abu Musa: 'Let Them Go'

There is no homeland with partition. The homeland is all the homeland. Therefore there must be complete liberation of the whole land of Palestine. I don't want to kill, massacre [Israelis]. Why did they leave their country to come to mine? They bear the citizenship of the countries they came from. It's their right to return there. Only those Jews who were in Palestine are Palestinians. The rest are not. Let

them go. They must go back to the countries they came from. They are nationals of Europe.

—Abu Musa, the PLO rebel leader, in an interview in The Guardian (London).

The Soviets in the Middle East

No solution to the Palestinian problem or other problems in the area will be reached without the consent and participation of the Soviet Union. Up to now, Presidents Reagan and Carter tried to work out problems in the Middle East without Russian participation. I think in the future it will be very difficult and perhaps impossible to do so because the key to Palestinian policy will be in the hands of the Syrians and the Soviet Union.

—Camille Chamoun, the former Lebanese president, in an interview in Newsweek.

Mr. Arafat has met with and written to Arab heads of state and Mrs. Gandhi. The Soviet Union is reportedly also trying to bring about a rapprochement between the PLO and the Syrians. On the success of these efforts will depend the future of the PLO.

—The Indian Express (Delhi).

FROM OUR JULY 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Fleet Visits Hawaii

HONOLULU—The Hawaii "Shinpo," a Japanese daily, says editorially: "The sentiment is being won in Japan that the United States is our greatest benefactor. We join in extending the warmest 'Aloha' to the great American Armada on its peaceful goodwill mission, for the world looks to the United States as a true guardian of peace." Leading men among the 60,000 Japanese here are overlooking no opportunity of extending assurances of friendship to the Fleet. Officers of the Connecticut gave a reception on the flagship. The absence of constant official entertaining gives an opportunity for delightful private affairs and the popularity of surf-riding is unabated.

1933: Reforming German Theatre

BERLIN—A revolution is reshaping the German stage and strenuous efforts are being made to imbue the theatre with a new spirit before the opening of the coming season. Most of the theatres in the Reich have been placed under new management. These men have the outlook demanded by the new rulers and, while pledged to bestow the laurels of fame upon deserving young and hitherto unknown German authors, they are forcing the acting profession to adopt the collectivist principle. Very few foreign plays will be produced in Berlin during the next few months. A play by Dr. Josef Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda minister, will be given at the Kamdienenhaus.

A More Careful Look at Assad's Syria

By Talcott W. Seelye

WASHINGTON—No country in the Middle East is more misunderstood than Syria. The conventional image of Syria, created by a combination of Syrian declaratory extremism and anti-Syrian propaganda, portrays it as violently anti-American, a Soviet satellite, Qadhafi-like in its rejection of Middle East peace, near-Marxist in its political ideology and eager to go to war with Israel. None of that is true.

The vast majority of Syrians are well disposed toward Americans, and a great number have relatives living as citizens in the United States. Despite a recent increase in Soviet protective support, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad remains in control of Syrian foreign policy and keeps the door open to the United States.

Mr. Assad is fundamentally a political moderate posing as a radical. He is on record as supporting United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 calling for an Arab commitment to make peace with Israel in return for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

The regime is essentially non-ideological; it keeps the local Communist Party under tight rein. A cardinal tenet of Mr. Assad's policy is to avoid a full-scale war with Israel, since he knows that Syria would be beaten badly and that his minority Alawite regime would be jeopardized.

Why then is the Syrian government so obstinate and antagonistic? Now that Israel and Lebanon have signed a withdrawal agreement, why doesn't Syria agree to withdraw its troops?

A primary reason is that Mr. Assad is upset that Israel is being rewarded for its invasion of Lebanon. He refuses to equate Syria's "legitimate" presence in Lebanon with Israel's "illegitimate" presence. Syria therefore insists on unconditional Israeli withdrawal. Should the Syrians ever back down from this position, they would seek to dissociate any eventual Syrian withdrawal from the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Second, Mr. Assad believes that only by acting in concert from a position of strength can the Arabs ever prevail upon Israel to make the necessary concessions for a peace satisfactory to the Arabs. He sees the normalization of Israeli-Lebanese relations flowing from the withdrawal agreement as one more Arab defection weakening the negotiating weight of the Arab whole.

Third, he harbors a lingering resentment toward the United States, which mediated the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Mr. Assad felt let down by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was unable to parlay the first Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement in 1974 into a comprehensive settlement.

Mr. Assad thought President Carter backed out of a personal commitment made in 1977 to solve the Palestine problem, and he reasoned that Mr. Carter reduced pressure on Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights by taking Egypt out of the Arab power equation through the Camp David agreement.

He sees the shipment of the most sophisticated

U.S. military equipment to Israel as building up an Israeli military machine that threatens his existence. He feels that, in general, the United States has ignored both Syria's concerns and its pivotal position in the area.

Fourth, Mr. Assad is now determined to pursue no Lebanese arrangement in isolation from wider regional considerations.

Where does all this leave the United States? It is unfortunate that the nature of Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to Damascus was misunderstood by the media and interpreted as a major U.S. policy failure. The visit should have been viewed as a step to expand the U.S.-Syrian dialogue, so long neglected. Certainly no knowledgeable U.S. official was naive enough to believe that Mr. Assad was about to agree to withdraw his troops from Lebanon.

This evolving high-level dialogue, which has led to formation of a U.S.-Syrian working commission to consult on Lebanon, is important. It improves the general atmosphere, and the existence of the commission suggests that Mr. Assad may be keeping his options open. If America can address Mr. Assad's major concerns, even partially, it might make some headway.

First, it should emphasize that it recognizes the differences in the Syrian and Israeli military postures and should agree that a Syrian withdrawal could be dissociated from the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. And it must take appropriate account of Syria's security concerns.

Second, Syria's objections to the terms of the

agreement might be alleviated if the Israelis undertook a unilateral withdrawal. Such a withdrawal would demonstrate to Mr. Assad the sincerity of the Israeli's undertaking to withdraw and to minimize their future presence in Lebanon. This could be a critical factor in triggering a Syrian withdrawal. Like the Israelis, of course, the Syrians would insist upon retaining a residual presence—in the Bekaa Valley.

Third, Washington must demonstrate to Mr. Assad's satisfaction that its word is credible and that it is not being led around by the Israelis. In this connection, Mr. Assad definitely wants the Golan Heights back, since he feels some personal responsibility for loss of the Golan in 1967.

Since Syria's claim to this territory is irrefutable from the standpoint of international law, Israel's annexation of it must be reversed. Unless the United States deals with this issue more effectively, it can expect little responsiveness from Mr. Assad on withdrawal.

A continuing, strong, public U.S. commitment to Lebanon's sovereignty is also a necessity, both as a signal to Syria and as reassurance to the Lebanese government. Such a commitment helps the Lebanese regime to live with the reality that, whatever happens, Syria for historical and political reasons can be expected to retain important influence in Lebanon.

This reality is a reason why Syria eventually might find it possible to pull out at least most of its troops, if the Israelis do the same.

The writer was ambassador to Syria from 1978 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



A Notion Half the Soviet People Seem to Believe

By Walter Reich

WASHINGTON—My recent

conversation with the Moscow taxi driver was at first no different from others I had had during a visit to the Soviet Union. As we passed the familiar landmarks we exchanged the familiar sentiments. What a shame that our two countries are so at odds. Certainly there could be nothing worse than war. If only our people could devote to peaceful pursuits the energy and treasure that they waste on military ones.

As the apartment blocks on the city's outskirts gave way to rolling countryside, the driver said that he had some questions about U.S. policies. Why, he wondered, was President Reagan so belligerent? Couldn't Mr. Reagan draw the lessons of the past? Didn't he know that threatening nuclear war could lead to the destruction of the planet?

Of course American ruling circles want war—the armaments industry, big business, Wall Street. But what about the American people? The American people, I replied,

don't want war. Nor, I added, does anyone else in America—not big business, not the arms industry, not Wall Street, not the president.

How could that be? The driver objected. Didn't I know that America was undergoing the largest arms buildup in history? Didn't I know that the president himself was making it impossible to reach an accommodation on nuclear missiles? Didn't I know that if the Soviet rocket forces weren't as prepared for an attack as they were, Mr. Reagan would surely launch a first strike?

The driver grew agitated. He drove faster. We were halfway to the airport, with nothing around us but meadows and birches.

"Why are you pushing us?" he insisted. "Why do you push us everywhere in the world? Why do you threaten us? Don't you see we only want peace? Don't you know that we've suffered from war?"

"What about Afghanistan?" I ven-

ured—immediately regretting it.

"Afghanistan? Why are we in Afghanistan? Afghanistan is on our border! We don't want anything in Afghanistan! It's you who are in Afghanistan! You must! Your people! You're encircling us!"

I began to respond, but realized that he was no longer watching the road. The black Volga was weaving from lane to lane at high speed, and he was turning to me full face, exploding with indignation.

As a psychiatrist, I thought I could say something calming, but it didn't help. The driver went on about Poland, about the Zionists, about America's plans to crush his country if it could. "The Russian bear is a peaceful animal," he yelled over the engine's roar. "But if you want: Prove him enough and he'll tear you from limb to limb!"

Just as he was threatening that Russians would take back Alaska, the airport appeared. He stopped, quieted, helped me with my bags, refused a tip. "For friendship," he insisted. "It will come," he said, "when your leaders stop their evil ways."

I had expected differences with Soviet people, but not such explosive ones. Nor was the taxi driver my only agitated conversationalist.

Other Soviet citizens I spoke to about matters of war and peace—not only taxi drivers but also scientists, engineers, physicians—expressed similar views, often with equal feeling. Most of them insisted that the Soviet leaders want only peace and that their American counterparts want only war.

Their insistence was so strong and so persistent that I began to realize

that, in the main, they really meant it.

And the longer I stayed in their country, the better I understood why.

Everything that the Soviet people read and see tells them that America is planning war. Everything—news, papers, radio, television. The nightly news programs repeatedly show Soviet leaders holding peaceful negotiations with visiting diplomats, and contrast those meetings with Vietnam-era clips of American soldiers on troop carriers and American fighter jets poised on military runways.

Soviet leaders are portrayed as interested primarily in their country's agriculture and industry; they turn to foreign and military affairs only unwillingly, when the belligerence of the United States forces them to defend the Soviet Union and the world from capitalist expansionism.

American leaders, on the other hand, unremittingly pursue world domination despite poverty, unemployment, inequality and moral corruption at home. It is such efforts, Yuri Andropov insisted a few weeks ago, that are "the true roots of evil perpetrated in the world."

One evening, at dinner at the home of Moscow intellectuals, I asked how much the Soviet people believe of what they read and see.

"Fifty percent of them," one replied, after consulting with the rest, "believe 50 percent of it. A smaller percentage in the big cities, a greater percentage in the countryside. But many believe it. They really do."

"They really believe we're evil?" "They really do."

The writer is a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He contributed this comment to The Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Amnesty International

Regarding "From the Left Comes a Swipe at Amnesty International" (LIT, July 12) by Jonathan Power:

While arguing his belief that Amnesty International is a nonpartisan organization, Mr. Power omits some rather important pieces of evidence to the contrary. For example, Amnesty's 1982 report, which begins with a commentary on "political killings by governments," makes no mention of the killings, kidnappings, bombings and other terrorist activities of the communist-backed "rebels or insurgents" who plague the world.

Guatemala and El Salvador received 11 pages of the report's criticism between them, while Cuba and Nicaragua received a total of six. East and West Germany were each covered by two pages. Communist China received four pages, while Little Taiwan was criticized with three. The United States received only one page less than Communist China.

South Korea received five pages of Amnesty's wrath, while the Orwellian North got less than one page. Amnesty has explained in the past

that its reports appear to give "unequal" treatment to the democracies and their allies because it has more access to those countries. Perhaps it should take 500 or more pages to explain in detail why it is that the communist bloc is so inaccessible.

DAVID L. LIGHTLE

Taipei.

Voting From Abroad

In response to Joseph N. Fiall (Letters, July 4) in Florence:

Mr. Fiall suggests the creation of electoral precincts abroad "since we American citizens abroad are allowed to vote." U.S. citizens anywhere are allowed to vote only if they have an established residence in a state. The law is very specific on that.

I have no difficulty keeping in touch with my home state, and each time I receive a ballot by mail all the way from the United States I feel privileged and feel a sense of gratitude for being a U.S. citizen.

MICHAEL A. LANDERS

Portofino, Italy.

Protest and Law

The proposed new law against demonstrators in West Germany constitutes a direct assault on essential democratic rights of protest. The guilty-until-proven-innocent law could effectively eliminate the right to peacefully assemble, as one violent demonstrator—for example, a paid undercover operative such as were

Newsman Work for The Reader

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—As an offshoot of the Carter papers case we are hearing a new version of the old line, "Everybody does it." This time it is being said of journalists in our sometime role as advisers to political campaigns.

George F. Will, the columnist and television commentator, has acknowledged seeing some copies of then President Carter's files among papers on the kitchen table of David A. Stockman before the two men helped prepare Ronald Reagan for his 1980 debate with Mr. Carter. Mr. Will's role on the preparation team had been publicized at the time; when it came up again, in the context of the possibly purloined papers, it stirred fresh debate.

My intention was to keep my mouth shut. Mr. Will is a good friend. I regard him as the best hope for genuine intellectual distinction that journalism has produced since Walter Lippmann. Besides, it is difficult to write about "journalistic ethics" without sounding like a jerk.

But I cannot accept, or let my silence seem to lend assent to, the widespread notion that "everybody does it." There is too much danger in that myth taking hold.

When viewers turn on television commentary these days, the journalists they see are often straight out of the political world—often from previous White House stints. One election's losers now easily become the next election's pundits.

But it is not just these gypsies who suggest that the line of distinction between politicians and journalists is fuzzy. My friend and colleague of 23 years, columnist Mary McGarry, has written, "Scratch a scribe in this town and you find a campaign manager."

The message that the public must take from all this is that "everybody does it." It's not true. More than 20 years on the press bus have shown me fewer journalists peddling advice to politicians than there are writing advice to the lovelorn.

When I was a pup on my first presidential campaign, I was given the best advice I ever received from the best political reporter and columnist I know, Alan L. Otten of the Wall Street Journal. He observed that several of our press colleagues had been seduced by the charm of John F. Kennedy into thinking themselves as campaign managers and, as happens in such cases, had made themselves ridiculous in the process.

Mr. Otten said that on the roller coaster of intense emotions of politics and government it is easy for reporters to think of "our campaign" or "our administration." Easy—and fatal. He said there was only one way to remain reasonably straight: "Always set yourself to learn a bit against the people you're covering, and have whatever is covering the opposition for your paper does the same thing."

The need to fight off the impulse to camaraderie—to maintain an adversarial posture, if you will—is one thing that precludes the intimacy of an adviser's role. But there is a more important reason: As journalists, our responsibility is to readers.

Anything we learn, or think, belongs first to the reader, not to a politician's friend. We owe that reader the fullest and fairest rendition of the facts we can provide, and the clearest judgment we can muster, unimpeded by the wish to see some privately recommended strategy fulfilled. That obligation does not change if we call ourselves reporters or commentators.

For the privilege of being political journalists, we accept certain inhibitions. One of them is forsaking the role of political activists or strategists. (It may not be unethical to do both, but it is surely greedy.)

These are the considerations that make it easy for most political journalists to demur when a politician asks the flattering question, "What do you think I should do?"

The answer is simple. "You want to know what I think? Buy the paper. It only costs a quarter. You get the ball scores and comics—and they toss in my advice for nothing. Which is probably worth it's worth."

The Washington Post.

Italy's Come

Italy's Communist Party (CPI) has won a landslide victory in the 1983 elections in Lombardy. The CPI won 55 percent of the vote, while the Christian Democrats (DC) won 35 percent. The CPI's victory was a surprise, as the DC had been expected to win.

The CPI's victory was a result of its strong performance in the industrial regions of Italy. The CPI won 55 percent of the vote in Lombardy, 50 percent in Veneto, and 45 percent in Liguria.

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سكزانت الیچل

STYLE



Couture customers, left to right: Catherine Deneuve, Princess Caroline, Estée Lauder, Lynn Wyatt, Jacqueline de Ribes and Paloma Picasso.

Haute Couture: The Prestige Business Investment

By Hebe Dorsey

Haute couture, fashion's pinnacle of price and prestige, has long been a losing venture in a glamorous and creative design adventure. However, much to everyone's surprise, a few years ago many couture houses learned how to become profitable by merchandising the mystique of the couture name and reputation as the flag of multinational, highly licensed fashion empires.

Not surprisingly, the marketing value of owning a couture house has become apparent to aggressive marketers. Avon, the giant American cosmetic conglomerate, and the Japanese ready-to-wear manufacturer, Tokin, recently bought into the French couture market. In 1981, Avon signed a perfume licensing agreement with Louis Feraud, which, the designer said, resulted in an enormous business turnover last year. With such incentive, a financially flush Feraud said he is spending 3.5 million francs, (approximately \$47,000), or one million more francs than usual on his couture collection. The latter will be shown next Wednesday with a fanfare and accompanied with Tiffany jewelry (another Avon subsidiary), to 1,000 guests at the Théâtre de la Ville, instead of at Feraud's smallish salon.

As for André Courmoules, who sold 65 percent of his couture house to Tokin in early 1983, he will be showing a couture collection for the first time in three years. Courmoules said Tokin is planning a vast licensing program and needs the prestige of a couture name. He also said that he was happy to be back to more creative work.

Financial assets aside, a recent survey of couture houses revealed that they have been doing a surprisingly brisk business with private customers as well, of which there are about 3,000 in the world, according to a spokesman for the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne. In a few days, a number of these privileged women will desert their yachts and villas to attend the Paris winter couture collections, an event they would not miss for anything. Most of them are not

just browsing. This is business and they will work hard on their winter wardrobe for they have an image to maintain.

With prices starting at around \$5,000 for a simple suit, one might wonder why, in this day and age, can afford to spend thousands of dollars on clothes. They fall into several categories. Some are just plain rich ladies who have been buying couture clothes all their lives and are used to the red carpet treatment. They would be lost in a boutique. Squeezing into closet-like fitting rooms and arguing with saleswomen simply is not their style. In a couture house, they can recline comfortably while their attentive and personal vendeuse, in basic black and pearls, takes over the couture house's collection. Sometimes, the customer herself comes down for additional consultation. Hubert de Givenchy, for example, is always around and will even change a model—at a price, no doubt—to suit a client's taste. Dior's Marc Bohan will also come down for a friend, as will Emanuel Ungaro. But not Yves Saint Laurent. "Never," said Pierre Bergé, his business manager.

Other women buy couture because they are in the public eye and need the security of impeccable, custom-made clothes. This group ranges all the way from businesswomen, such as Estée Lauder, to movie stars, such as Catherine Deneuve. The same applies to Eliee Yoo Karajan, a former Dior muse, who has been dressing at Dior for years. As Bohan put it: "She simply has to look smashing for her husband's concerts." Princess Caroline, who since the death of her mother, has become Monaco's first lady, also needs to look impeccable and shops at Dior.

All these couture clothes are not for walking down the streets," Bohan said. "They serve a business purpose."

For obvious reasons, wives of heads of state are good couture customers, with Queen Noor of Jordan and Imelda Marcos, of the Philippines, at the top of the list. Danielle Mitterrand is a perfect example of a woman who had absolutely no use for clothes. But since her husband became president of France, she has had to frequent

French couture houses, for "le prestige de la France." Others, Socialist as they may be, like Gilberte Maury, wife of France's prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, and Edith Cresson, France's foreign trade minister, have also found their way to Dior where, Bohan said, they get a discount. In this case, Dior probably writes it off as good advertising for the house.

It takes American women, married to international tycoons, to make a career out of clothes. They figure that the way they dress indirectly reflects their husbands' corporate image and they do not mind how much it costs. It is a good investment. Besides, the strength of the dollar has been luring more American customers to Paris couture houses.

Philippe Venet, for one, who signed a contract with the American furrier, Maximilian, has acquired new American customers, including Anne Johnson (the first wife of Henry Ford II). So has Ungaro, who reports a soaring

North American clientele in the last two years.

Finally, the Arabs have made all the difference in the future of couture houses. They account for as much as 40 percent of the sales at Jean-Louis Scherrer and 25 percent at Dior. There is a different approach. With seemingly unlimited funds, they do not bother with the collections but make such massive and individual orders that the house of Dior, for one, has appointed a special designer, working exclusively for the Arab market "under my supervision, of course," Bohan said. "They order for specific occasions, weddings usually, but their dresses are very special. They could never be shown at collections, they are far too elaborate and, with some of them costing as much as \$40,000, much too expensive." Scherrer does so well with Arab weddings that he is planning to add another workshop.

Things have changed nevertheless in the ancient world of Paris couture. At Saint Laurent's, where couture accounts for \$4 million or

15 percent of the house's sales, Bergé said the biggest change has been in nationalities. Europeans represent 45 percent of the couture trade with Frenchwomen providing five percent of that business. The remainder of the sales come from Arab and American clients—contributing 15 and 40 percent respectively. "No longer are there any big dinners or balls in Paris," Bergé said.

At Chanel, on the other hand, 50 percent of the couture clients are French, according to designer Karl Lagerfeld. "A lot of them come from the provinces, order from sketches and are totally unknown. It's really bizarre," he said.

For Scherrer, the biggest change in the couture customer is the fact that she does not stick to a single house any more but shops around and makes no bones about it. "We don't hesitate to ask her what else she's bought in other houses in order to help her better. Such an attitude would have been unheard of a few years ago."

Instead of Dining With A Dictionary, Why Not Hire a Bilingual Gourmet?

By Jean Rafferty

International Herald Tribune

Whether you're musing through the Arabic or missing before the Mona Lisa, there is likely to be a guide at your elbow interpreting the architecture of the nearest igloo or elucidating the enigmas of that famous smile. But at mealtimes, when it came to deciphering the delicacies on a French menu, the timid traveler was on his own.

But now a young American, Robert Noah, who has lived in France since 1971, will deliver you from the whims of a distant waiter's uncertain command of English. As France's first and only gourmet guide, this soft-spoken epicure, his unassuming manner truffled with enthusiasm, gently guides wayward gourmets through the intricacies of French nouvelle and not so nouvelle cuisine.

In addition to his ambulatory cooking school visits to the kitchens of some of France's most celebrated restaurant chefs, he organizes explanatory dinner parties at Paris' gastronomic pinnacles, such as: Taillevent, Lasserre, the Tour d'Argent, Guy Savoy, Chiberta, or elegant Lucullum picnics in the distinctive settings of Vaux-le-Vicomte, Giverny or Versailles.

Under his tutelage, diners can avoid those disarming deceptions when the ris de veau turns out not to be a recognizable dish of veal and rice, but what Noah somewhat euphemistically terms "a variety meat." As he put it, "Offal sounds so awful."

With growing American interest in gourmet food outstripping mastery of the French language, Noah's combination of impeccable haute cuisine credentials, encyclopedic restaurant's memory, and a genuine enjoyment of his clients, has eloquently plugged a travel service gap.

A recent dinner at the three-star Taillevent—currently Paris' most sought after reservation—began with a raspberry champagne cocktail and Noah's explanation of the Taillevent method of making the raspberry liquor. "I know these restaurants and their techniques very well," he said, "so I'm qualified to explain. I like to take the clients to the kitchen before dinner to meet

the chef and see the conditions under which he works."

As the meal progresses, each course is spiced with tales of the restaurant's history and anecdotes of its peculiarities: Taillevent keeps a special humidifier for its after-dinner cigars, insists the butter be cut just 15 minutes before it goes to the table to be the right temperature and waiters are instructed in the proper manner to grip the silver (by the sides).

"I explain what makes a three-star restaurant, or a two-star one, the difference between the various food guides, and interpret the difficulties of a nouvelle cuisine menu," he said.

"Cheese is a great love of mine and I always try to steer people toward kinds they previously disliked—to show them that quality and condition, not found at home, can totally change the taste of the cheese."

His reputation, gained solely by word of mouth, has resulted in a solid popularity (over 50 percent of his customers are repeats). "He makes the food taste better," said one recent dinner party participant, "and he does more than explain. He puts 'nouvelle cuisine' into perspective with classic French cooking—gives food a philosophy—why the sauce has given way to the 'juice', for example, and the importance of the way the food is arranged on the plate."

Noah's clientele, whom he describes as being "the most part female and affluent, not food professionals, but very interested in food and often accomplished cooks," can be arranged for one up to as many as 40. For large groups, the menus are pre-ordered (avoiding exotics and "variety meats"), but those up to eight are allowed to order à la carte.

Despite the sybaritic life devoted to the pleasures of the table, Noah's youthful looks (at least 10 years less than his age, 34) and enviable slim stature belie the caricature of a Rabelaisian gourmand. On non-restaurant days, he sticks to "minimal calories" hard-boiled eggs, but the real reason may lie in his energy. His company, called Paris en Cuisine, is virtually a one-man show, run with the help of a part-time secretary.

He leads a rigorous life. After dinner parties lasting until 1 a.m., he is often up at 4:30 a.m. to lead

the faithful through the Paris central market at Rungis. He has toured the United States with top French chefs, linked up with Steven Spurrier's Academy of Wine, and served as advisor to Julia Child's TV series.

Noah's authentic culinary knowledge is based on a solidly empirical education that earned him the respect and friendship of many of the most celebrated names in French cooking and entrees to their kitchens and dining rooms. When Noah arrived in France in 1971 to add French to his Spanish and find a job, his only expertise in the kitchen was whipping up Betty Crocker cake mixes "because my parents didn't approve of desserts." Through family contacts he started working in the kitchens of the renowned Oustau de Baumanière in Les Baux de Provence doing "the tedious tasks." By the time he worked his way up to making the vegetables, he had found his life's métier.

"I realized that my four years in college had been wasted, that I wanted to direct a restaurant," he recalls. From there he went to a tiny restaurant in Salon de Provence, "where I learned even more because I did everything," and on to a chain of jobs in such illustrious kitchens as L'Archestrade, Lameuse in Chagny, Burgundy, La Varenne cooking school and a stint in Legrand's wine shop in the rue de la Banque, Paris.

It was during his job with the Provost Charrierie in Paris—"no salary, but all the paté I could eat"—that Noah hit upon the idea that other people would enjoy learning behind the scenes in the kitchens of the great as he had, and Paris en Cuisine was born.

Encouraged by Legrand, Spurrier and Roland Barthelemy, owner of the superb cheese shop in the rue de Grenelle, Paris en Cuisine stuck to Parisian gastronomy for three years before branching out to the famed restaurants of the provinces.

For the amateur connoisseur, much of the charm is due to Noah's genius for custom-tailoring his visits to his clients' whims. He doesn't expect them, or their spouses, to be single-minded eaters. Fashion shows, visits to the Hermit's workshops or the Stoves porcelain museum in Paris, horseback riding or tennis in the country, can be combined with the gourmet food.

The Paris Metro Is Selling a New Image

By Monique de Faucon

International Herald Tribune

Bringing back the Paris gift image, AC, CD or especially LV, is instant dividends by putting the folks back home up in the André Courmoules, Christian Dior or Louis Vuitton class. But so far, only the few who have actually descended into the white-tiled underbelly of the Paris Métro, clutching their little brown-striped velvet ticket, will recognize the source of your yellow souvenir beach towel, complete with brown stripe and the words "Métro Louvre."

That bath towel is just one of 40 different products designed by stylist Janine Roesz around Paris Métro symbols: T-shirts, shopping and travel bags, trays, scarves, school notebooks, key-rings, belts and ashtrays, which in unannounced test marketing took in sales of around \$40,000 a month in a "boutique" made from a 1931-era Sprague passenger car parked in the Concorde station. The big Métro merchandise launch began Monday from a spanking new brown and yellow "Chic et Chic" shop purpose-built inside the main Châtelet-Les Halles RER ticket hall.

Typically prices range from three francs for a postcard (about 35 cents) to an earthenware breakfast set at 45 francs and a small, rigid black overnight case, best described as a cross between an attaché case and a child's school bag, at 89 francs, that was designed especially for the Châtelet boutique.

The Printemps main Havre store is picking up the line as part of its "Fête Paris" promotion that will run until August 20. By year's end about 50 outlets are scheduled over France and in September, the RATP (Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens) will finally shed its old homely image and go international via a small projected slice

of Bloomingdale's "French Week" promotion.

A very long way from May 1968: the year the RATP image hit the pits. It really wasn't its fault, but during that month of near revolution, one of the most telling student graffiti raised along with the paving stones was "Métro, Boulot, Dodo." The cry of "Subway, Work, Sleep," encapsulated the total alienation of urban masses trapped in a dreary treadmill at the bottom end of a consumer society.

Those three words cast a deadly image. "Don't quote me, but no agency ever managed so much with so little," observed one veteran advertising executive. "The wrong image, sure. But it stuck."

Ironically the RATP was already into ambitious modernization and extension programs that would be cause for wonderment in London and New York. Even so, it took another five years just to set up its first-ever marketing and promotion unit and make a cautious approach to the Havas advertising agency to see about repackaging the image. The move coincided with the introduction of a new combined bus and Métro ticket—the now familiar fluorescent yellow card with a stripe that just happens to be brown because it is a line of magnetic oxide that machines can "read."

The first enemy was the encroaching private automobile. So the Paris bus was promoted as "Your Second Car"—"La Deuxième Voiture." Extensive research revealed the French to be such car snobs that a promotion not based upon the assumption that everyone already had one car, was sure to fail.

But it was not until 1980 that "Le Ticket" became the lunch pad. A young creative group at ECOM-UNIVAS, a subsidiary of Havas, put the motor into what the French call "mediation publicitaire" by taking "Tas le ticket" as their punch line.

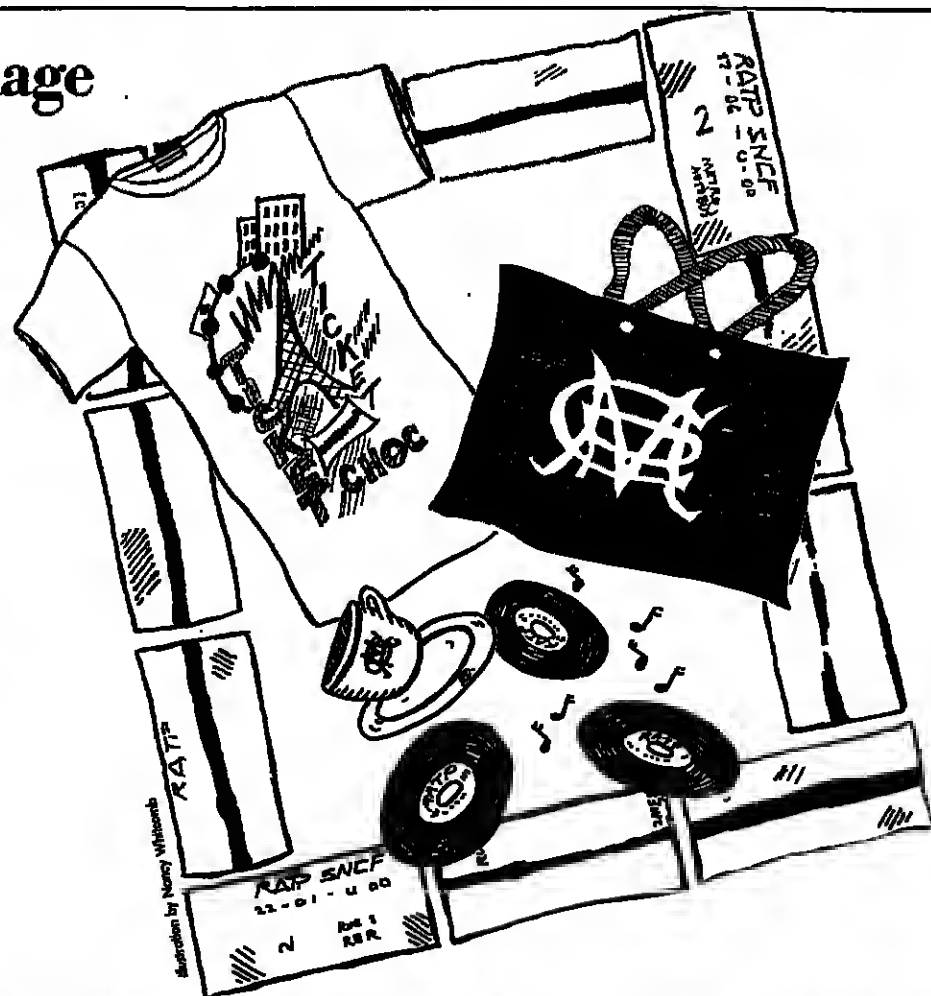
This familiar slang phrase trans-

lates strictly as, "You've got the ticket." But the implication is closer to "You've got it made" (Yet another subtle May '68 slight to entrenched bourgeois inhibitions: Never before have French men and women in their millions been publicly addressed in the informal "tu" form—and liked it. They liked it so much that the introduction of each new "ticket" poster has the RATP switchboard bracing itself for the wave of frustrated collectors calling to buy copies.)

Rated as one of the most brilliant advertising campaigns anywhere in years, the creative origin of the ECOM program, like so many good things, is essentially simple. Graphics and colors of "Le Ticket" posters are deliberately linked to traditional and reassuring images, far example: Father Christmas in a ticket deck chair, a Roman ticket toga worn by a classical actor against the columns of the Odéon theater, the trim to a Jules Verne spaceship that plagiarizes illustrations from a children's book found in every French home, and most surreal of all, the striped parasol on a seaside balcony that is the rear platform of a bus mysteriously surrounded by rolling blue sky. It says "Roulez, Bus," of course.

The same mood inspires "The Métro is a Piece of Cake" as caption to a glorious iced confection sliced open to show a "ticket" filling of yellow sponge with a brown chocolate line of frosting running through the layers.

But it was probably a stunning 30-second commercial called "Ticket Chic, Ticket Chic" that finally hoisted the RATP to top place in the trade ratings that measure media messages in terms of proven impact. Even after it had been running for 18 months, the



film spot took second place last year in the respected Cio advertising awards in the United States as well as several prestigious awards in France. Its coming successor aims at a level of sophistication difficult to imagine on New York's RRT—Métro entrances and escalators that open up onto the Pyramids, Hindu temples, a palace in Nepal, spaceships and lovers on the moon.

"A different trip from two years

ago," commented Isabelle Dumont of ECOM, who wrote the words for the first "Chic et Chic" jingle—one of the few in France to rate a commercial record pressing that, at 17 francs, sold 150,000 copies.

"We're trading on a public with the ticket idea so well-established, that we can now recall it with a wink," Pierre-Robert Tranie, the communications executive in charge of publicity, said.

Italy's Status Stationer Comes to New York City

By Lesley Nonkin

International Herald Tribune

And in what color would you like your name engraved? asked the awestruck salesman for Pincider in Rome.

Whipping off her sunglasses, Elizabeth Taylor stared at him. "See these?" she demanded, pointing to her violet eyes. "That's the color I want."

Of course, it was done. For Pincider, the world's oldest, most expensive engraver, with every color of ink in the rainbow, it was a snap. They were also happy to oblige Richard Nixon (then just an aspiring nobody) who bought Pincider calling cards, Giovanni Agnelli, Sophia Loren, Tammy Grimes, Harry Winston, Orsina Fallaci, and the American Express Company. It is even rumored that "Someone" in the Vatican prepares homilies on Pincider white.

"We don't like to call it just 'stationery,'" said Marcello Papi, general director for all Pincider stores, "we call it 'fine writing paper' and treat it as something special." Indeed.

So what gives Pincider its panache? Merely a cachet that dates back to 1774 when the family of Austrian currency exchangers, stationers, and engravers moved to Florence and flung open their shop doors on the Piazza Signoria where the shop remains today. It quickly became a rendez-vous point for politicians, artists and writers like Shelley, Stendhal and Byron—and developed into a salon, a center of intellectual exchange. Artists showed their work there and Pincider began selling prints which still bring a high price at French and Italian flea markets. Even today, the beautiful art prints sold on

the mezzanine in Florence are part of Pincider's draw.

By the early 1900s, knowledge of Pincider craftsmanship had spread among the royal and famous until they had become the official printers and engravers for all European nobility—from the Hapsburgs to the kings and queens of Spain. They retained their currency business and expanded their chain of stores. Five generations later, the family that has done almost no formal advertising is still known worldwide.

"Even the postman knows who we are," Papi said. "Once someone addressed a letter to 'Pincider, Italy,' and we actually got it. We even received one marked 'Pincider, Europe.'"

What makes Pincider different from other printers, he said, "is that we custom design anything—from a 15-color coat of arms, to the Florentine landscape seen from your apartment window." But Pincider is also selling variety: raised enamel inks that come in every color or imaginable (even Liz Taylor lavender), paper in 10 shades of brights and pastels, and 25 types of letter sets. In this highly computerized, assembly-line era, Pincider sells old-fashioned care. All the papers are hand-brushed, hand-packed, and the deckle edges on some bring back memories of the original water-cut papers of times past.

Today Pincider has nine stores in Italy (Florence, Rome, Milan, Padova, Viareggio and Camania). And four months ago opened its first store outside Italy in New York City's Trump Tower where manager Robert Cozzoli, says the stationer is discovering a "whole new clientele," young upwardly mobile types who shop Pincider for social stationery and wedding invitations.

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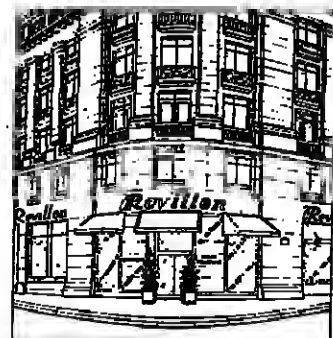


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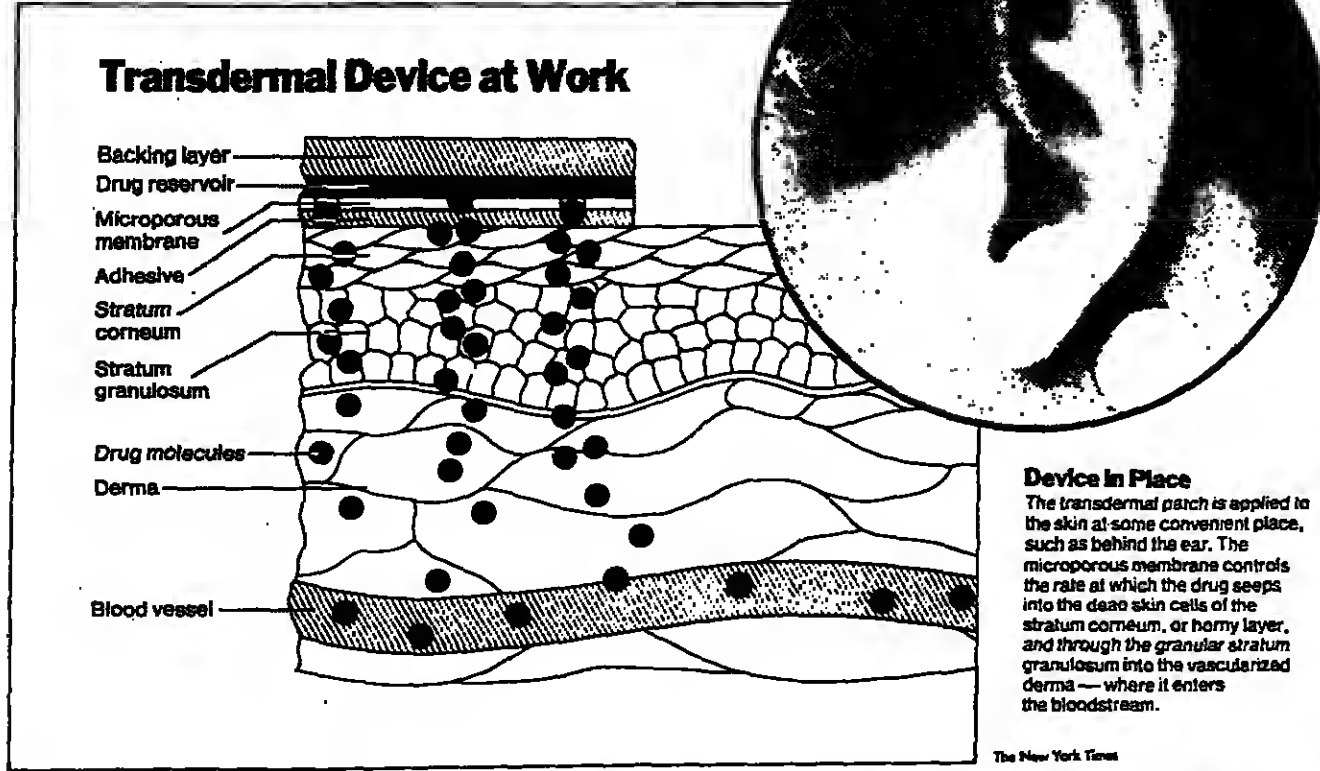
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SCIENCE

Administering Drugs Through Skin

Proving Effective



Transdermal Device at Work

Device in Place

The transdermal patch is applied to the skin at some convenient place, such as behind the ear. The microporous membrane controls the rate at which the drug seeps into the skin cells of the stratum corneum, or horny layer, and through the granular stratum granulosum into the vascularized derma — where it enters the bloodstream.

The New York Times

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only hours before Captain Richard H. Truly flew the space shuttle Columbia to a safe landing on a dry lakebed in California two years ago, he was beset by the fear that he was developing motion sickness. At least a third of the astronauts who have flown in space have been beset by feelings of dizziness and nausea, and for centuries many otherwise dauntless travelers, from skippers of oceangoing vessels to racing car drivers, have been similarly humbled.

In the past few years, however, a method for administering drugs called transdermal medication has been developed that uses neither pills nor injections but lets the medicine seep through the skin. It is not only helping travelers overcome occasional bouts of motion sickness, dizziness and nausea, but its apparent success in that area has encouraged at least six pharmaceutical houses to work toward using transdermal medication for cancer chemotherapy, duodenal ulcers, glaucoma, asthma, allergies, hypertension, diabetes and contraception.

Captain Truly simply opened the shuttle's medical kit, took out a flexible patch resembling a Band-

Aid, peeled the protective coating off the thumbnail-sized disk and placed its adhesive side on the skin behind his ear. Each hour the patch was in place it dripped five micrograms of scopolamine, which combats the effects of motion sickness, through his skin into his bloodstream. He did not become ill, though the drug has apparently not been effective for everyone in space.

Transdermal, a medical term all but unheard of before the 1980s, has suddenly become a buzzword, from the space center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, to the America's Cup races at Newport, Rhode Island, where nearly all the deep-water yachtsmen freely admit to being motion-sick on occasion.

Over the centuries physicians have used just about every organ to transmit drugs into the body, but only rarely have they used the largest of all — the skin. The major problem lay not in getting the drugs through the pores and different levels of skin — many drugs are easily absorbed — but in getting just the right amount.

High doses of scopolamine, one of the best drugs available to control motion sickness, may cause a wide variety of side effects, including hallucinations. Therefore the pharmacologic problem became one of controlled release, trickling

just the right amount of scopolamine through the skin over just the right period of time.

For the last five years a prescription product, Transderm Scop, has been available to ease motion sickness over long periods of time — hours, even days. Transderm Scop was soon followed by a transdermal product designed to give small amounts of nitroglycerine to people who have angina pectoris.

Each disk of Transderm Scop has four layers: an impermeable backing, an ultrathin reservoir layer impregnated with 1.5 milligrams of scopolamine, a microporous membrane that controls the rate of the drug's release and an adhesive surface that fastens to the skin. The maker of Transderm Scop, the Ciba Pharmaceutical Co., says that the patch should be used four hours before the motion starts and that its effects will last as long as three days.

SINCE the first widespread use of mass-produced pills in U.S. medicine a century ago, drug companies have sought better methods of delivering medicines into the bloodstream, as well as delivering them at constant levels over long periods of time. With pills the concentration of a drug in the blood may rise and fall from levels so low that the drug may have no effect to levels so high that undesirable side effects occur. One remedy was the development several decades ago of capsules containing hundreds of tiny pills with coatings of different thicknesses, stretching out the release of a drug.

"Yet these things the public knows as 'tiny time pills' really didn't control the delivery of the drug, they only slowed it down," said Dr. Robert Langer, an associate professor of biochemical engineering at the Department of Nutrition and Food Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In transdermal delivery of nitroglycerine, a larger patch is used than for scopolamine and it is usually applied to the chest to provide medication for 24 hours.

Tests are under way by another company, Boehringer Ingelheim, in which the anti-hypertensive drug clonidine is incorporated into a transdermal patch.

Dr. Langer cautioned that transdermal delivery has its limitations. To be a candidate, a drug has to be reasonably soluble in water and oil. "Many drugs simply do not have such properties. For successful transdermal use, a drug also has to be potent. Delivering a drug trans-

dermally to a person who needs 100 milligrams a day would be a poor idea because a patch the size of his entire body would be necessary."

The tough outer layer of skin, the stratum corneum with its mass of dead cells, is a natural protective barrier. Beneath this is the stratum granulosum, a dehydrated layer that may be a willing receiver for the incoming drug.

"It's like forcing a substance through a wall," Dr. Langer said. "Therefore, the larger the size of the drug molecule, the harder it is going to be to push it through. Really large molecules like growth hormones, insulin and interferon are going to require some major driving force."

Scientists at the Lecter Corp. in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, believe they have figured out a way to provide such a force, with electricity stored in a tiny water battery in the patch.

At Dr. Langer's laboratory at MIT, Elazer Edelman and Heidi Sobock have invented another ingenious method, in which drugs are implanted under the skin and released on magnetic command.

As outlined at a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society, this system uses drugs in powder form, a polymer plastic in which the powder is embedded, and small magnetic beads added to the powder-polymer mix. When the beads are subjected to an oscillating magnetic field, they move around, disturbing the powder-polymer mix and releasing some of the powder.

Before transdermal becomes a household word, some research and development problems have to be worked out. For example, while the use of the patch containing scopolamine seems to have worked well in controlling seasickness, NASA is seeking a better method to control motion sickness among astronauts.

This may take a long time, perhaps forever. Some people never seem to be able to control their motion sickness — the prime example being that swagging adventurer Ulysses. As Seneca told it, the reason Ulysses made so many stops in his travels was more seasickness than intellectual curiosity or the anger of Neptune.

CURRENTS

Malaria Vaccine Advance Reported

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Scientists using genetic engineering techniques say they have made a major advance toward a malaria vaccine. Dr. Graham Mitchell of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research said testing of the substance on monkeys would begin in about three years.

He said there was an urgent need for a vaccine because the two methods now used to control the disease — chemical spraying against mosquitoes and chloroquin to attack the parasite the mosquitoes carry — were losing effectiveness, as the parasite and the mosquito were becoming immune.

Dr. Mitchell said his research group, working with the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research, had cloned the genes of the parasite into bacteria and then activated the bacteria to produce an antigen that triggers antibodies in the host organism.

Warning Issued to 'Inversion' Faddists

NEW YORK (UPI) — Hanging upside down in "gravity inversion" boots — a health fad practiced by as many as a million Americans — may be dangerous for people with hypertension, glaucoma or spinal problems.

Dr. Ronald Klatz reported in the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association that, after wondering why he got dizzy when practicing inversion therapy, he did studies on 20 young healthy subjects, 18 males and two females, and found that their blood pressure rose significantly when they were inverted for three minutes, as did pressure within the eye.

New Dinosaur Discovered in Britain

LONDON (UPI) — An amateur fossil collector has discovered a hitherto unknown species of dinosaur, dating back some 124 million years, in a clay pit south of London. The fossil could be the most important paleontological find in Britain this century, experts said Tuesday.

The fossilized skeleton is that of a meat-eating dinosaur with a claw at least half again as big as that of Tyrannosaurus Rex, said experts at the Natural History Museum in London.

The fossil collector, Bill Walker, made the find in Surrey in January, but wet weather kept the experts at bay until two months ago. Museum officials have excavated the site and transported three vanloads of fossils to the museum.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUSTRIAL	2524.75	2534.75	2524.75	2524.75	+10.00
RETAIL	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00
TRANSPORT	424.75	434.75	424.75	424.75	+10.00
UTILITIES	1224.75	1234.75	1224.75	1224.75	+10.00
COMPOSITE	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
INDUSTRIAL	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00
RETAIL	424.75	434.75	424.75	424.75	+10.00
TRANSPORT	1224.75	1234.75	1224.75	1224.75	+10.00
UTILITIES	2524.75	2534.75	2524.75	2524.75	+10.00
COMPOSITE	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Start	Close	Chg.
INDUSTRIAL	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00
RETAIL	424.75	434.75	424.75	424.75	+10.00
TRANSPORT	1224.75	1234.75	1224.75	1224.75	+10.00
UTILITIES	2524.75	2534.75	2524.75	2524.75	+10.00
COMPOSITE	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00

Market Summary, July 20

Market	Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	2524.75	2524.75	2534.75	2524.75	2524.75	+10.00
AMEX	1024.75	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00
NASDAQ	424.75	424.75	434.75	424.75	424.75	+10.00

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	2524.75	2534.75	2524.75	2524.75	+10.00
AMEX	1024.75	1034.75	1024.75	1024.75	+10.00
NASDAQ	424.75	434.75	424.75	424.75	+10.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E
100	100	100	AA	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AA	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AB	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AB	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AC	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AC	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AD	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AD	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AE	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AE	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AF	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AF	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AG	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AG	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AH	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AH	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AI	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AI	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AJ	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AJ	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AK	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AK	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AL	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AL	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AM	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AM	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AN	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AN	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AO	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AO	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AP	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AP	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AQ	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AQ	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AR	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AR	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AS	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AS	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AT	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AT	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AU	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AU	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AV	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AV	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AW	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AW	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AX	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AX	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AY	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AY	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	AZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	AZ	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BA	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BA	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BB	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BB	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BC	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BC	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BD	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BD	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BE	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BE	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BF	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BF	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BG	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BG	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BH	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BH	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BI	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BI	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BJ	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BJ	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BK	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BK	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BL	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BL	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BM	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BM	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BN	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BN	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BO	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BO	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BP	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BP	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BQ	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BQ	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BR	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BR	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BS	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BS	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BT	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BT	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BU	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BU	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BV	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BV	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BW	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BW	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BX	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BX	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BY	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BY	0.00	10.00	10.00
100	100	100	BZ	0.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	100	BZ	0.00	10.00	10.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month						6 Month						3 Month						1 Month					
High	Low	Stock	Div.	P/E	Yield	High	Low	Stock	Div.	P/E	Yield	High	Low	Stock	Div.	P/E	Yield	High	Low	Stock	Div.	P/E	Yield
100	98	American	1.00	15.0	4.0%	100	98	American	1.00	15.0	4.0%	100	98	American	1.00	15.0	4.0%	100	98	American	1.00	15.0	4.0%

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E
12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E
12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E
12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E
12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. F/E



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Floating Rate Notes due 1992
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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, July 20

Banks	Non Banks
Alibi Bank Ltd. 100.00	Alibi Bank Ltd. 100.00
Alibi Bank Ltd. 100.00	Alibi Bank Ltd. 100.00
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Alibi Bank Ltd. 100.00	Alibi Bank Ltd. 100.00

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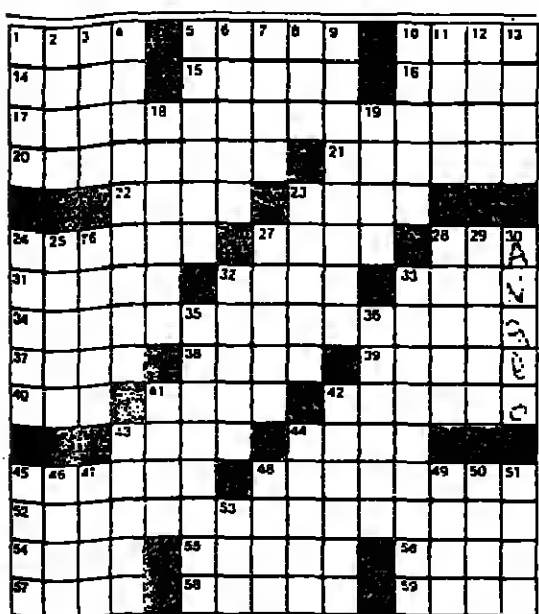
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6 Draft status
7 Dumb
8 Set of nine
9 Sticks
10 Weight
11 Allusion
12 He wrote "The
Nathaniel"
13 Emergency
14 D.C. group
15 Mrs. Burdett
16 Island off
Galway
17 Hairbrush
18 A hit
19 Tip
20 In addition
21 More than
22 Dusk
23 Matins
24 Urgent host
25 Pongas
26 Music buff's
prized
27 Possession
28 Revolt
29 Turk's cap
30 Serve tea
31 Lake in N.Y.
32 Lizards
33 Respecting
34 M. Zola
35 Composer
36 Well
37 Greek crosses
38 Smallest of the
cyclades
39 Half-over
hippy
40 Envelope abbr.
41 Small salmon
42 Hyacinth
43 Young scribe
44 Initiation
45 Neighbor
46 Soul, Fr.
47 Young troupe
48 Dutch painter
1480-1516
49 A wing
50 "prayer"
51 Bearish times
18 Revolt
52 Art
53 Influence

DOWN

1 Envelope abbr.
2 Small salmon
3 Hyacinth
4 Young scribe
5 Initiation
6 Neighbor
7 Soul, Fr.
8 Young troupe
9 Dutch painter
1480-1516
10 A wing
11 "prayer"
12 Bearish times
13 Revolt
14 Art
15 Influence

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DENNIS THE MENACE



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JUMBLE

Unscramble these jumbles into words. Each word is a letter from the word "JUMBLE".

ACCEP
YATHS
HISRAP
CUSPER

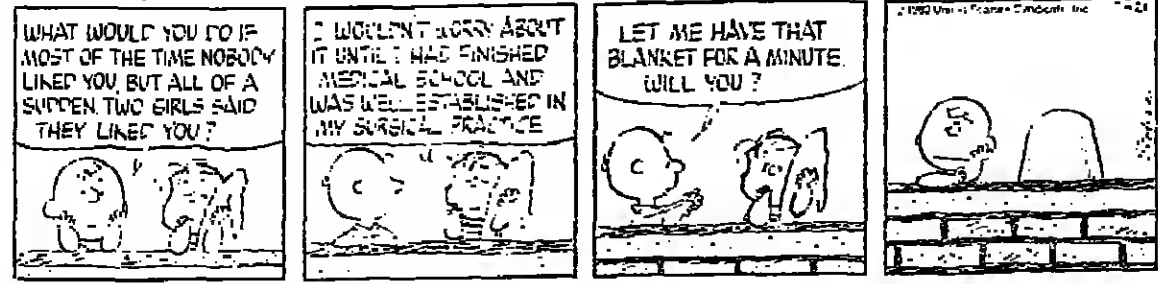
Answers: ACCEPT, YATHS, HISRAP, CUSPER

WEATHER

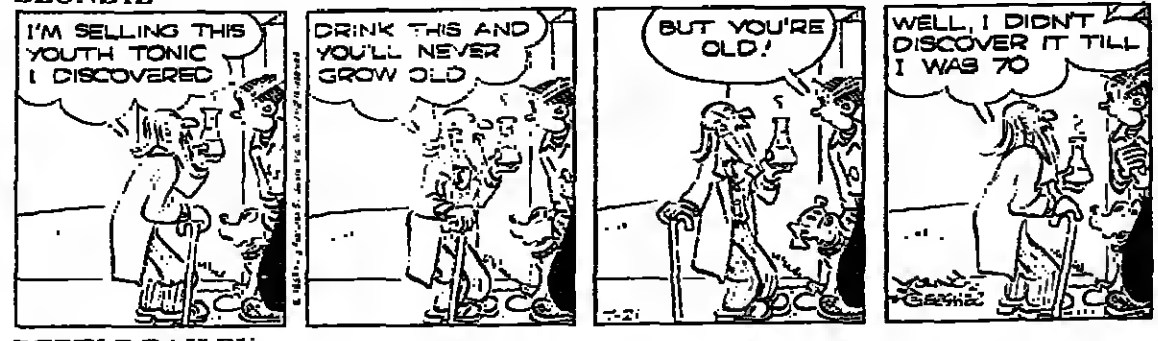
EUROPE		ASIA	
High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	24-28	Bangkok	24-28
Amsterdam	14-18	Beijing	24-28
Antwerp	14-18	Hong Kong	24-28
Berlin	14-18	Manila	24-28
Bombay	24-28	New Delhi	24-28
Buenos Aires	14-18	Seoul	24-28
Calcutta	24-28	Taipei	24-28
Cairo	24-28	Tokyo	24-28
Cardiff	14-18		
Chennai	24-28		
Copenhagen	14-18		
Dublin	14-18		
Edinburgh	14-18		
Geneva	14-18		
Hamburg	14-18		
Helsinki	14-18		
London	14-18		
Los Angeles	24-28		
Madrid	14-18		
Moscow	14-18		
Mumbai	24-28		
Nairobi	24-28		
Paris	14-18		
Prague	14-18		
Rangoon	24-28		
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Singapore	24-28		
Sofia	14-18		
Taipei	24-28		
Tokyo	24-28		
Yokohama	24-28		

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Solution to Previous Puzzle

FOIL FEISTE GASH
ATRI RAITON ONIT
THATIGARTIASTED
SOBER LIE GLAIOE
RARER SIO
GARAGE STEWARD
GARAT SETTEE B.O
LIKESOMELOIDROIE
ESE PLURAL EVIER
SERRIES AIRLINES
ORO STIRIA
CALIA SUI STIAKE
OWELL JUSTISKIPIT
VASE OMAHA VETIO
EVER BOINEO EDEE

Nigeria Texaco Plans

Plant to Make Grease

Lagos - Texaco of Nigeria, an oil marketing company, will open a \$2.85-million grease manufacturing plant here in October, according to the news service of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The company's chairman, Jean Poupart, said the plant will supply all of Nigeria's grease requirement for the next five years, a saving in foreign exchange. The U.S. company, Texaco, holds 60 percent of the equity shares of the Nigerian company.

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BOOKS

THE QUEST FOR THE RED PRINCE

By Michael Bar-Zohar and Eitan Haber.
332 pp. Illustrated. \$15.95.

William Morrow & Co., 6 Henderson Drive,
West Caldwell, N.J. 07006.

Reviewed by James M. Markham

Abu Hassan Salameh, one of Yasser Arafat's most trusted lieutenants, was blown up in his car as it passed a booby-trapped parked Volkswagen in West Beirut on Jan. 22, 1979. In "The Quest for the Red Prince," Michael Bar-Zohar and Eitan Haber, two Israeli writers, give a fast-paced account of how the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, tracked Salameh for months and assassinated him. They have also tried to blend into the tale of the Palestinian leader's violent life and death a history of the struggle between Arabs and Jews in Palestine before 1948, in the young state of Israel and in shadowy theaters of operation elsewhere.

Abu Hassan, as the flamboyant el-Fatah chief was known, was the son of Sheikh Hassan Salameh, a Palestinian warlord who died in 1948 fighting the emergence of Israel. The sheikh's son was no scruffy, unshaven gun-toter but a sleek, German-educated playboy who shortly before his death married a former Miss Universe, a Lebanese Christian named Georgina Rizak. He was also a terrorist, one of the masterminds of Black September, the Fatah subgroup that shoved the Palestinian cause into the world's horrified consciousness by murdering 11 Israeli athletes during the Munich Olympics in 1972.

But Salameh's most fascinating sideline and the one most relevant to his death is not mentioned in this book. As the boss of Squad 17, the Fatah security outfit, he was Arafat's contact with the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and the Central Intelligence Agency. While Bar-Zohar and Haber would have us believe that in "The Muslim-inhabited part of war-torn Beirut all foreigners were distrusted" and "all Westerners were suspected of being Israeli spies or secret agents," the truth was far more subtle and paradoxical. During Arafat's persistent efforts to open a dialogue with the United States, Fatah took it on itself to protect U.S. diplomats in chaotic West Beirut after civil war erupted in 1975. Salameh's men guarded Americans and other foreigners as they were evacuated from a West Beirut seaside swimming club by the U.S. Sixth Fleet on June 20, 1976. An American diplomat I knew in Beirut in those bizarre years liked to show off with a checkbook a gift from Abu Hassan — a heavy Palestinian Liberation Organization key chain.

As David Ignatius reported recently in The Wall Street Journal, Salameh was "a backdoor channel between the U.S. and the PLO," and he furnished senior American diplomats, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with tips about assassination plots planned by radical Palestinian and other terrorist groups. He is also said to have supplied similar information to security organizations in West Germany, Italy and Japan to demonstrate that Fatah had gone out of the terror business and become a valid diplomatic interlocutor.

One revealing and heretofore untold anecdote is that not long before Salameh's death, a grateful CIA took him to Florida's Walt Disney World, a place he had always wanted to visit. This uniquely American gesture compounded Arafat's bitterness and sense of betrayal when Salameh was slain.

There was nothing angelic about Fatah's stealthy overtures to the United States. Salameh was not CIA agent. What Arafat and he were offering was, after all, the other hand of terrorism: protection from it in the roiled Middle East. But it is perhaps reasonable to assume that a budding Palestinian-American relationship, however uneasy its genesis, was not conforming to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who came to power in Israel in 1977. President Jimmy Carter was then on record as favoring "a homeland provided for the Palestinian refugees who have suffered for many, many years." Carter had outraged Israelis by meeting with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, on the eve of the election that brought Begin to office.

Bar-Zohar and Haber say that the Mossad ended its assassination campaign against Black September terrorist chiefs in 1973 after a botched operation in which Israeli agents were arrested in Norway for killing an innocent Moroccan waiter whom they mistook for Salameh. Arafat disbanded Black September in the same year. The authors contend that some five years later the Begin government revived plans to kill Salameh for what were essentially emotional reasons. "Israel felt that no terrorist with blood on his hand could be left in peace," they write. "In the late 1970s Salameh's name was on the avengers' list once again."

But a risky and meticulously planned assassination is usually not just an act of passion or vengeance. A more cynical and rational explanation of the Salameh killing would be that it was meant to disrupt Fatah's fiftieth birthday celebration with the United States, which, as Kissinger tells us in his memoirs, was initiated by Arafat in the aftermath of the 1973 Middle East War. The secretary of state's secret envoy, Vernon Walters, met with an unnamed Arafat confidant — almost certainly Salameh — in Rabat, Morocco, on Nov. 3 "to gain time, and to prevent radical assaults on the early peace process." "Afterwards," Kissinger continues, "the club by the U.S. Sixth Fleet on June 20, 1976. An American diplomat I knew in Beirut in those bizarre years liked to show off with a checkbook a gift from Abu Hassan — a heavy Palestinian Liberation Organization key chain."

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PLENENESS is almost as abhorrent to bidding theorists as it was to the Puritans. Any unemployed bid, they feel, should be harnessed and put to work. And the work does not have to be artificial. There are plenty of natural meanings available for those who look at a simple example is the jump rebid to the four-level in a minor suit, of the type shown in the diagram.

What should four clubs mean? Most partnerships never employ this bid, but it can be used to show a long suit — at least six cards and usually more — and exactly three cards in partner's major. It shows an aversion to no trump and leaves partner the option of passing or continuing to game or slam in either suit. The four-club bid on this deal should lead North-South to six clubs. Although this falls as the cards lie, it is better than

a 50-50 proposition. Five clubs would be interesting, for after winning the diamond lead with the ace North would have to take an immediate finesse. This would insure that West would not gain the lead for a spade play if he began with Q-x-x of trumps.

Even more interesting is the contract of four hearts, reached in a rubber bridge game after different bidding. Some European writers have pointed out, quite correctly, that the right play, a very neat one, is to allow East to win the first trick. After any return, South can maneuver to run one diamond in dummy, draw trumps and run the club jack. At least one of the spades in the closed hand would eventually disappear on dummy's clubs, and the contract would be safe.

However, the routine play of winning the first trick with the diamond ace is not necessarily fatal. In practice, South ruffed a diamond, came to his hand with a trump, and ruffed another diamond. South then played two top clubs and deservedly failed. He should simply have led spades from dummy, and would eventually have reached his hand to draw trumps and make 10 tricks.

Both sides vulnerable. The bidding:

West led the diamond seven.

Canadian Stock Markets

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SPORTS

Rangers Beat Brewers, 3-1, to Halt Slide

United Press International
MILWAUKEE — Larry Rittner singled three times and drove in two runs Tuesday night to lead the Texas Rangers past Milwaukee, 3-1, ending the Brewers' eight-game winning streak and stopping a Texas losing streak at five.

The Brewers took a 1-0 lead in the opening inning, Paul Molitor leading off with a single, stealing second, moving to third on Robin Yount's fly to right and scoring on

Cecil Cooper's single. It was Cooper's league-leading 72nd run batted in.

The Rangers tied it in the fourth on a leadoff double by Boddy Bell and a two-out single by Rittner, who has 11 hits in 17 at-bats against Milwaukee this year.

Following a rain delay of an hour and 59 minutes, Texas took a 2-1 lead in the sixth. Larry Parrish was safe on a two-base error by third baseman Molitor and George Wright then singled in Parrish.

The Rangers added run in the eighth after starter Don Sutton (7-6) issued a two-out walk to Wright,

who stole second, went to third on a throwing error by catcher Ted Simmons and scored on Rittner's third hit.

Rick Honeycutt, who did not return after the rain delay, won his 12th game against six losses by limiting the Brewers to three hits over the first five innings. John Butcher worked the final four innings to earn his fifth save.

Royals 6, Blue Jays 2
In Toronto, Hal McKee, who was later ejected following a brawl, hit a bases-empty home run and Bud Black scattered seven hits over 7½ innings to lead Kansas City to a 6-2 victory over the Blue Jays. Re-

liever Jim Acker's first pitch of the seventh inning hit McKee on the helmet and the Royals' designated hitter charged the mound, triggering a bench-clearing brawl. Home plate umpire Bill Kunkel thumbed the two principals, Acker for intentionally throwing at the batter and McKee for charging the pitcher.

Yankees 4, Twins 0
In New York, Shane Rawley pitched a six-hitter and Dave Winfield hit a two-run triple to spark the Yankees to their fifth straight victory, a 4-0 decision over Minnesota. Striking out six and walking three, Rawley (9-4) was aided by four double plays. He needed only 98 pitches to hand the Twins their sixth straight loss.

Indians 5, White Sox 4
In Cleveland, Andre Thornton's 12th homer of the season broke an eighth-inning tie and Manny Trillo back three RBIs to back the complete-game effort of Rick Sutcliffe and lead the Indians past Chicago, 5-4. Sutcliffe (12-4) went the distance for the sixth time this season.

Angels 3, Red Sox 1
In Anaheim, California, Ken Forsch limited Boston to three hits and Brian Downing and Fred Lynn hit home runs to lead California to a 3-1 victory. In completing his ninth game, Forsch (9-6) struck out three and walked one. Loser John Tudor (7-6) gave up five hits and walked four.

Orioles 8, Mariners 1
In Seattle, Scott McGregor pitched a four-hitter and Cal Ripken drove in three runs with a home and a double in Baltimore's 8-1 rout of the Mariners. In picking up his ninth complete game of 1983, McGregor (11-4) retired the last 16 batters in order game.

Tigers 4, A's 3
In Oakland, California, Glenn Wilson's run-scoring single and

Enos Cabell's sacrifice fly keyed a two-run ninth that rallied Detroit and Jack Morris (10-8) over the A's, 4-3. Alan Trammell opened the final inning with a walk off Dave Beard (2-3) and went to third on Lou Whitaker's third single of the game. Cabell's sacrifice fly tied the game, and Wilson's sharp single to center delivered the decisive run.

Giants 4, Cubs 3
In the National League, in Chicago, Darrell Evans scored from third on catcher Jody Davis's error in the 10th to boost San Francisco past the Cubs, 4-3. With the bases loaded, Max Venable bounced to first baseman Bill Buckner, who threw home attempting the forecourt, but the ball glanced off Davis's glove. Greg Minton (3-6), who relieved in the eighth, earned the victory.

Braves 11, Mets 7
In Atlanta, Bob Horner hit a two-run double, Glenn Hubbard added a two-run triple and Jerry Rousey homered and had a run-scoring single in a seven-run sixth that powered the Braves to an 11-7 triumph over New York. With the Mets leading, 6-1, Atlanta sent 11 batters to the plate and scored seven runs off starter Tom Seaver and loser Jesse Orosco (4-5). Rousey led off with his second home run of the year. Claudi Washington and Dale Murphy singled before Horner's double made it 6-4 and knocked out Seaver. Chris Chambliss greeted Orosco with a single and Hubbard tripled to right-center for two runs (Hubbard scored the go-ahead run on the play when second baseman Bob Bailor threw wildly to third—the second of his three errors in the game). One out later, Randy Johnson singled and was forced by Brett Butler. Butler went to third on an error by shortstop Jose Oquendo, and Rousey followed with an RBI single to cap the outburst.

Astros 7, Phillies 3
In Philadelphia, Terry Pohl had three hits and scored three runs and Phil Garner homered and had three RBIs to spark Houston to its seventh victory in eight games, 7-3, over the Phillies. Pohl, batting .444 in his last 11 games, cracked a triple, double and single. Winner Bob Knepper (4-9) allowed four hits and three earned runs. The Phillies, playing their second game under interim manager Paul Owens, suffered their third straight loss and sixth in the last seven games.

Cardinals 4, Padres 0
In St. Louis, Neil Allen pitched a three-hitter and Ozzie Smith hit a two-run home run as the Cardinals downed San Diego, 4-0, the Padres' fifth straight loss. Allen, 4-1 since joining St. Louis in a June trade with the Mets, raised his overall record to 6-8.

Pirates 4, Dodgers 1
In Pittsburgh, pinch hitter Rick Monday's sacrifice fly with none out in the top of the 11th scored Steve Sax to lift Los Angeles to a 3-2 verdict that ended an eight-game Pirates winning streak. In the opening of the doubleheader, Brian Harper homered and John Cammarlingi and Rod Scurry combined on a seven-inning shutout to make Pittsburgh a 4-1 winner.

Reds 5, Expos 2
In Montreal, Joe Price pitched five innings of one-hit ball and Dana Bildeard drove in three runs as Cincinnati beat the Expos, 5-2, in a game delayed nearly five hours by rain. In winning his fourth straight decision, Price (9-5) allowed only a one-out single by Doug Flynn in the second.

Building Boats and Building Tradition

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

BRISTOL, Rhode Island

Old saltbox houses are set back on old leafy streets in this tiny town nestled in a small harbor, a half-hour by car from the Newport docks where the America's Cup yachts are being built like

For all of Newport's fame as the home of the most one-sided event in sports history, much of the heritage of the America's Cup is here in a little gray clapboard workshop and museum, literally a stone's throw across Hope Street from the water.

The strong smell of burning resin, an aroma to a yachtsman, an odor to anyone else, rose from where two boat builders at the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. were putting an engine into the hull of a small sailboat.

"That's an Alcatraz they're working on, my grandfather's design," said Halsey Herreshoff, glancing out a window of his third-floor office. "But do you see those old wooden ways out there on the beach? That's where my grandfather designed and built the yachts that defended the America's Cup six times."

Those yachts of Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, known as the wizard of Bristol, retained the cup from 1893 to 1920 in six of the 24 challenges. And now Halsey Herreshoff, in his seventh America's Cup season as a crewman, is expected in September to be the navigator of whichever 12-meter defends the cup, named for the

navy blue yachting shirt with "Freedom 73" in small red lettering, identifying the group that sponsors both Freedom and Liberty in the current trials. He's expected to be competing in his 14th cup race when the defense begins on Sept. 13.

"I might be wrong, there's no official record for this type of

thing as far as I know," he said with a New England accent reminiscent of John F. Kennedy's, "but I believe 14 will be the most America's Cup final races anyone has ever sailed in. Up to now, I think Vic Rognema, of Annapolis, Maryland, also has been in 13 races."

Herreshoff and Rognema sailed together in 1958 on Columbia, skippered by Briggs Cunningham. After that, Rognema sailed in 1962 on Westwesterly under Bus Mosbacher and in 1964 on Constellation under Eric Riddle. Herreshoff returned in 1974 on Courageous under Ted Hood and in 1980 under Dennis Connor, the skipper of both Freedom and Liberty in the trials to select the defender of the cup that Herreshoff, perhaps more than anyone else, has in his blood.

"My father was one of five sons, and he was the chief engineer of the company that my grandfather had his boatyard started in 1863," he said. "That's why I know a little bit about naval architecture."

From the time Herreshoff was an infant, he has been on his family's boats in Bristol Harbor and on America's Cup yachts that slam through the ocean beyond Newport Harbor.

"I remember walking on boats as a little boy," he said. "I'm told I learned to crawl on boats."

Now he navigates on them. He studied at the Webb Institute of naval design in Glen Cove, New York, and then at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he later taught naval architecture. And through the years he has developed into a most constant of the America's Cup races. He believes his seven seasons to be another record.

"Between the defenders and my seven seasons," he said, "the family has been represented in 13 of the 25 America's Cup seasons. More than half."

Herreshoff has often heard how his grandfather helped retain the America's Cup in 1920, in the closest series in cup history. The defender, Resolute, which his grandfather had designed, lost the first two races of a three-of-five series to the British challenger, Shamrock IV, with Sir Thomas Lipton as its skipper. Shamrock IV had been crossing



Halsey Herreshoff

...where he learned to crawl.

is like no other. The crew and the support people of Freedom '83 are housed and fed at a huge Newport home, but they are unsalaried. No multimillion-dollar TV contracts, either. And no free agents.

"It's a very special thing, especially here in Rhode Island, where sailing is so much a part of the culture," Herreshoff said. "And, as far as I know, I'm the only Rhode Islander who's on the crew."

Down at its Newport dock, some mystery surrounds Australia II, the yacht likely to be the challenger. In order to keep the design of its keel a secret, the keel is covered with a greenish shroud when Australia II is out of the water. But the Freedom '83 people think they know what's under the shroud.

"We understand it's a bulb keel with some fins," Herreshoff said. "I'm different, but they've got nothing to lose."

He was walking out toward his little red BMW parked at the curb. He was on his way to a meeting of the town council, of which he is a member. Wherever he goes in Bristol, townspeople ask him about the America's Cup. "They all want to know if we're going to keep it, Herreshoff said. "We will."

Defender Leads Trials
The yacht Defender scored a two-minute, 40-second victory over Liberty on Tuesday, the fourth day of renewed trials for the America's Cup defense. The Associated Press reported from Newport, Rhode Island. It was the biggest winning margin since the second series of observation trials began Saturday for three U.S. yachts.

Liberty had won two races from Defender on Saturday, but after a protest by Defender's skipper, Tom Blackaller, the race committee reversed one of Liberty's victories over Defender. Defender now has won four trial heats and lost two. Liberty is 1-3 and Courageous is 2-2.

Seven challengers from five foreign nations have completed two series of a dozen races each in eliminations to qualify the challenging boat for the September finals. The third round-robin series for 12 challengers, 18 races per boat, will begin Wednesday and continue through July 27.

Leon Durham did his barreling-in best to disrupt matters, but San Francisco second baseman Duane Kuiper was the steady pivot man in a successful double play Tuesday in Chicago, where the Giants beat the Cubs, 4-3, in 10 innings.

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Score
Minnesota	4	2	100-98-4
New York	3	1	100-98-4
Seattle	3	1	100-98-4
San Francisco	4	3	100-98-4
St. Louis	5	2	100-98-4
Texas	3	1	100-98-4
Toronto	3	1	100-98-4
Washington	3	1	100-98-4
White Sox	4	3	100-98-4
Yankees	4	0	100-98-4
Other Games			
Los Angeles	3	1	100-98-4
Philadelphia	3	1	100-98-4
Pittsburgh	3	1	100-98-4
San Diego	3	1	100-98-4
Seattle	3	1	100-98-4
St. Louis	3	1	100-98-4
Texas	3	1	100-98-4
Toronto	3	1	100-98-4
Washington	3	1	100-98-4
White Sox	3	1	100-98-4
Yankees	3	1	100-98-4

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	4	2	.667	0
New York	3	1	.750	0
Seattle	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	4	3	.571	0
St. Louis	5	2	.714	0
Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	4	3	.571	0
Yankees	4	0	1.000	0
Other Games				
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	0
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750	0
San Diego	3	1	.750	0
Seattle	3	1	.750	0
St. Louis	3	1	.750	0
Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	3	1	.750	0
Yankees	3	1	.750	0

Baseball Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	4	2	.667	0
New York	3	1	.750	0
Seattle	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	4	3	.571	0
St. Louis	5	2	.714	0
Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	4	3	.571	0
Yankees	4	0	1.000	0
Other Games				
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	0
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750	0
San Diego	3	1	.750	0
Seattle	3	1	.750	0
St. Louis	3	1	.750	0
Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	3	1	.750	0
Yankees	3	1	.750	0

Transition

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	4	2	.667	0
New York	3	1	.750	0
Seattle	3	1	.750	0
San Francisco	4	3	.571	0
St. Louis	5	2	.714	0
Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	4	3	.571	0
Yankees	4	0	1.000	0
Other Games				
Los Angeles	3	1	.750	0
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	0
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750	0
San Diego	3	1	.750	0
Seattle	3	1	.750	0
St. Louis	3	1	.750	0
Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	3	1	.750	0
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Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	3	1	.750	0
Yankees	3	1	.750	0

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Pittsburgh	3	1	.750	0
San Diego	3	1	.750	0
Seattle	3	1	.750	0
St. Louis	3	1	.750	0
Texas	3	1	.750	0
Toronto	3	1	.750	0
Washington	3	1	.750	0
White Sox	3	1	.750	0
Yankees	3	1	.750	0

Colt Attracts Record Bid of \$10.2 Million

The Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — An Arab sheik bid a world-record \$10.2 million Tuesday night for a colt by Northern Dancer at the Keeneland Yearling Sale, more than doubling the old mark.

Aston Upthorpe Stud of England, owned by Sheikh Mohammed al Maktoum of Dubai, was the successful bidder for the dark bay colt out of the mare My Bupers. The underbidder, who dropped out at \$10 million, was British bookmaker Robert Sangster.

Sangster last year set, and this year tied, the previous record for a yearling colt, \$4.25 million. On Monday, Sangster paid that amount for a son of Northern Dancer. Last year here, he bought a colt by a son of Northern Dancer, Nijinsky II.

Bidding for the record colt opened at \$1 million and within 10 seconds the bidding had reached \$3 million. When it reached \$9 million with no end in sight, chief auctioneer Tom Caldwell pointed to the seven-digit Keeneland toteboard and said, "Before we go any further, would you like to cut us another digit?"

The record-shattering colt was consigned by Crescent Farm, which offered only two horses for sale at the world's most prestigious thoroughbred auction. Crescent Farm is owned by Donald Johnson, 49, a coal operator in eastern Kentucky's Pike County who made his fortune during the coal boom of the early 1970s.

"I knew he was a nice colt and would bring a lot of money, but I never thought it would bring that kind of money," Johnson said. "The nice part of it was that they weren't using Monopoly money."



The dark bay son of Northern Dancer, out of My Bupers.

He said his confidence in the colt's market potential began to grow "as the professional horsemen looked at him and couldn't keep a straight face."

Earlier Tuesday, Georgia businessman Allen Paulson paid a record-tying \$2.5 million for a daughter of Northern Dancer—Valerie II. The record for a filly sold at public auction was set a day earlier for a Northern Dancer-Ballade filly purchased by Aston Upthorpe Stud. The previous record for a filly had been \$2.1 million for a filly sold last year at Saratoga, New York.

Keeneland sold 74 head Tuesday night for \$41,840,000, an average of \$565,405. For four sessions, 301 head brought \$150,950,000, an average of \$501,495. Both figures surpassed last year's previous highs of

Quarterfinals Set In Cup Tourney

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — West Germany, Britain and Yugoslavia on Wednesday joined the defending champion United States in the quarterfinals of the Federation Cup women's tennis competition.

West Germany will play Britain, which downed Brazil on singles victories by Virginia Wade and Jo Durie. The second-seeded West Germans used singles triumphs by Eva Pfaff and Bettina Bunge to key their triumph over Japan.

The Americans, advancing against Sweden on victories by Candy Reynolds and Andrea Jaeger, will meet Yugoslavia, which stopped China when Sabrina Golea and Renata Sakak won. Other nations pairing the quarterfinals were Australia (defeating Mexico), Argentina (over Hungary), Czechoslovakia (over Italy), and Switzerland (over Romania).

Michaud Wins Tour Legs Fignon Still the Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

